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U.S. OFFICIALS ATTEMPT TO REVISE GENEVA ACCORDS

LD031721 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 3 Dec 85

[TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Bogachev: "Peaceful Space is a Guarantee of Peace on Earth"]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (TASS) -- The world public received with satisfaction reports that the two sides at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva again declared that their joint task is the prevention of the arms race in space and halting it on earth. As was stressed by foreign observers, the inclusion in the 20 November joint statement of the most important provision on the aims of the two great powers in the area of disarmament shows that the decisive factor in Soviet-U.S. relations remains the sphere of security, the core of which is the organically linked prevention of the militarization of space and the reduction of nuclear weapons on earth.

It is no secret that there are influential political forces active in the United States for whom the very prospect of preconditions for curbing the arms race is patently not to their linking. Certain quarters in the United States have lately been making desperate attempts to emasculate everything positive that was achieved during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. They see their main task as ensuring that the United States has a completely free hand in building up nuclear and space weaponry, thus guaranteeing superprofits for the U.S. military-industrial complex.

The prospects for preventing and arms race in space caused particular fury among the opponents of stabilization of the situation in the world.

A purposeful campaign is presently being waged in the United States with the aim of distorting the essence of the issue of the organic link between preventing the militarization of space and the reduction of nuclear arms on earth. Not a day passes without the U.S. press publishing articles in which the Soviet stand concerning "star wars' is misrepresented in every way and attempts are made to convince world opinion that at the summit meeting in Geneva the Soviet side all but agreed to the militarization of space by the United States.

Speaking in a CBS television program, White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan asserted that the Soviet Union had "reconciled itself" to the building of a wide-scale, space-based antimissile defense in the United States and that it was itself prepared to implement such a program. Regan attempted to refute the conclusion of specialists about the pointlessness of arms reductions on the relatively restricted area of the earth's surface if barriers against the deployment of strike weapons in the limitless expanses of space are removed at the same time. Meanwhile, he pretended that the deployment of a U.S. antimissile defense in space would not have a negative influence on the progress of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms.

In an interview for the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, a highly-placed spokesman for the U.S. Administration, who did not want his name mentioned in the press, stated that the pledge of the United States not to permit the militarization of space, registered in the joint statement in Geneva, was just a tactical maneuver of no practical significance.

Standing the facts on their heads, General Edward Rowney, adviser to the U.S. President, told an AP correspondent that the USSR and the United States will only manage to seriously tackle the problem of a reduction in nuclear arms when the Soviet side stops linking such an agreement with a U.S. rejection of "star wars" plans.

The attempts by Wasington's official representatives, just a few days after the signing of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement in Geneva, to make revision of the points fixed in it, give rise to amazement. Such statements are by no means evidence of a desire on the part of a number of figures in the United States to make a sober assessment of the situation that has formed in the world and are incompatible with a conscientious approach.

The Soviet leaders have repeatedly stressed that were a door to be opened into space for weapons, then the scale of military rivalry would increase immeasurably and the arms race would acquire an irreversible nature. The "star wars" program will not only stimulate the race in all kinds of weapons, it will also put an end to any restraint of that race.

If space is militarized, no sensible politician will be able to give a guarantee that it will be at all possible to organize any productive talks aimed at curbing the arms race on earth.

There can be no reduction of strategic nuclear weapons in the absence of a ban on space strike weapons.

The organic interdependence between peace on earth and a peaceful space is a reality of our time. To ignore it is, to an equal degree, senseless and irresponsibile.

U.S. CORPORATIONS REAPING PROFITS FROM ARMS RACE

LD021557 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: Plans to develop and deploy space-strike arms are a brainchild of the American military-industrial complex.

This conclusion has been reached by the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine which has analyzed in a recent issue the role played by the U.S. military-industrial complex in the "star wars" project.

It was way back in the 1970's, the magazine recalled, that the California-based military-industrial giant Rockwell International issued a pamphlet touting outer space as the Americal frontier for growth, leadership and freedom.

Speaking of America's future, it suggested looking for a way to restore national grandeur in occupying outer space so that to deploy space stations armed with laser weapons by the year 2010.

The DER SPIEGEL article has served further evidence that it is the military-industrial business moguls that are the major promoters of militarism in the United States.

This fact is conceded even by the American press itself. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said now that contracts for such huge military programs as the building of B-1 and Stealth aircraft had for the most part been awarded, the military-industrial companies had turned their eyes to the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] as the Pentagon's last vein of gold in the 20th century.

The SDI really is a vein of gold for the American military-industrial corporations. The estimated cost of building a system of stations consisting if 18 to 50 laser-equipped space platforms envisioned under the SDI program is between 100 and 500 billion dollars. And this does not include spending on research. It will cost from 27 to 38 billion dollars to orbit each platform and the maintenance costs of the projected space antimissile system will be not less than 10 to 15 billion dollars.

The program for creating a single-layer space defense, according to expert estimates, will need more than 500 billion dollars to implement, while a multitier space-based ABM system will cost the American taxpayer from 1.5 to 2 trillion dollars.

DER SPIEGEL said that Washington's plans to militarize outer space are to assure U.S. munitions concerns of major orders for at least the next 30 years. But a boom in these orders is not a matter of the far-off future: The space militarization program is already bringing arms manufacturers sky-high profits. According to the Federation of American Scientists, the military-industrial Boeing concern has already won 212 million dollars worth of SDI-related orders and the sum totals for the McDonnell Douglas are 199 million dollars, Lockheed 195 million dollars, TRW 186 million dollars and Hughes 98 million dollars. The American news bulletin INFORMATION said that even today the profits from "star wars" were boosting the military corporations' incomes by billions of dollars.

But those billions of dollars, it added, were only wetting their insatiable appetites and sending them scrambling to snatch a bigger share of the commercial orders coming under the trillion-dollar space militarization program.

A consultant of one of the major of the Pentagon's contractors put it fairly bluntly in THE WASHINGTON POST when he said that lower tension in the U.S.-Soviet relations was bad for the military budget. The arms merchants making millions of dollars in profits from building and selling tools of death and destruction are pulling out all the stops to whip up the arms race even further and prevent improvements in Soviet-American relations.

SDI DEVELOPMENT DRIVES ARMS ESCALATIONS

PM271611 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[A. Mozgovoy commentary: "Seven Steps to the Precipice"]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. summit had not yet finished when Lieutenant General J. Abrahamson of the U.S. Air Force -- leader of the "star wars" program -- made an appearance in the Belgian capital. What news had the transatlantic visitor brought to delight the West Europeans? The general stated at a Brussels press conference that, even if the USSR and United States reach an accord on the reciprocal reduction of strategic armaments, the implementation of the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) will continue at full speed. In the SDI "director's" words, research within the framework of the space militarization program is already ahead of schedule even now.

This is indeed the case. Recently, a laser installation and an electromagnetic gun were tested in the United States and during the tests the ability to hit missiles was checked out. The Pentagon has signed a contract with Lockheed for the development [razrabotka] of an ABM complex designed to destroy "flying objects outside the atmosphere." The U.S. military department has announced the decision to begin construction of an "aerospace craft" capable of "circling the globe in under 2 hours" and designed to put strike space systems into orbit. The U.S. Energy Secretary recently placed an order with the Handord National Laboratory to create [sozdaniye] a "compact nuclear reactor" to serve as the energy source for space weapons. Finally, it is planned in December to test a nuclear device in the Nevada desert similar to that with which the Pentagon intends to equip orbiting combat stations.

But even this does not seem enough. As Abrahamson himself told a LOS ANGELES TIMES correspondent, the "star wars" planners are thinking about a system with "seven or even more levels of defensive armaments" in space. Each level is a new type of strike weapon.

What joy for the owners of military monopolies, who see SDI as an inexhaustible source of superprofits!

What about the "defense" element then? Perhaps the "seven or even more levels" will make it possible to raise an impenetrable antimissile shield above the United States, as the "star wars" supporters constantly say. "On paper all the arithmetic is correct, but I doubt that this is how it will work out in practice," is the opinion of Hugh DeWitt, a physicist at the Livermore laboratory, who is conducting development work [razrabotka] within the SDI framework. John Pike, assistant director of the Federation of American Scientists -- and another major specialist -- notes with unconcealed irony: "Each individual level will be less reliable than initially claimed. Now they are talking about putting even more layers of tiles on the roof." But in the end that "roof" may collapse under its own weight!

General Abrahamson's "seven levels" are just seven steps to an unlimited arms race leading to the precipice of nuclear catastrophe. After all, unless the door leading to weapons in space is shut tight, the scale of military rivalry will increase immeasurably, new types of strategic offensive systems will appear, and accords limiting and reducing them will prove impossible. Those will be the consequences of SDI for whose accelerated implementation the U.S. general is campaigning.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD292255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1715 GMT 29 Nov 85

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Vladimir Pashko, Moscow Radio foreign policy commentator; with Spartak Beglov, NOVOSTI press agency political observer' Vitaliy Chukseyev, TASS foreign news editor-in-chief; Vitialy Ilyashenko, Moscow radio correspondent in Britain; and international journalists Vyacheslav Laurentyev, Sergey Pravdin, Nikolay Agayants]

Geneva Summit

[Excerpts] [Pashko] The Soviet-U.S. summit held in Geneva last week inspired hopes for an improvement in the international situation. Clearly for this reason an enormous number of people are reexamining what happened at Geneva on 19 and 20 November. I am asking one of the direct observers of the events, the political observer of the NOVOSTI press agency, Spartak Ivanovich Beglov to tell you about it:

[Beglov] Since this was not the first Soviet-U.S. summit which I witnessed directly as a special correspondent, the substantial differences between the previous such meetings -- say at the beginning of the seventies -- and the recent one could not fail to strike me. The previous meetings took place on a wave of detente in relations between our countries, which made it possible for the leaders of the two countries to endorse results which were already practically concluded, to sign their names to concrete agreements, and primarily in such fields as limiting weapons.

However the recent meeting took place under different circumstances. It was preceded by a 6-year period of continuous worsening of relations between our two countries and the general situation in the world, due to the further sharp up-turn in the arms race imposed by the U.S. ruling circles and the course they took of confrontation with the USSR, other socialist countries, and the forces of national liberation.

The world had come to a dangerous point when it was particularly urgent and vital to mobilize the resources of common sense and political will in order to halt this process. Hence the great significance of the actions taken by the Soviet Union in order to clear the way to a dialogue between the two countries at summit level.

Each of the 3,000 journalists from 50 countries of the world who had come to cover the summit sensed this atmosphere of expectation and hope, which millions of people were linking with the resumption of a Soviet-U.S. dialogue, the moment they arrived in Geneva. In the many letters sent to the Soviet mission in Geneva, public and political figures and ordinary people in all countries expressed their gratitude to our country's leadership for its determination to do everything to ensure that the slightest chance to improve the situation in the world was not missed.

The great impression which was produced by the various Soviet actions in a spirit of goodwill gave rise to a new surge in general interest in the USSR's position on the pressing problems of today. A group of eminent Soviet specialists in various problems of international relations arrived in Geneva a few days before the summit meeting. They had hardly arrived at the international press center than they found themselves at the center of journalists' attention. In interviews and conversations which were published in the pages of foreign newspapers and on radio and television channels there came detailed replies to questions on Soviet policy and our plans for the future.

In the days immediately after the Geneva meeting the broad international public put forward its own weighty opinion on questions of war and peace.

We witnessed the handing over to representatives of the two states appeals from numerous organizations. A delegation of 50 pacifist organizations arrived from the United States with a petition signed by 1.2 million Americans. Earlier, similar appeals had come in from the leaders of six member-states of the Delhi Declaration, the World Council of Churches, the Congress of Nobel Prize Winners, the Pugwash Scientists' Movement, the Executive Committee of the Socialist International, and, finally, the United Nations General Assembly and its general secretary.

And this is what is particularly important to note. The program of action which they propose on a complete ban on nuclear tests, a freeze in nuclear arsenals, a refusal to militarize outer space and a substantial reduction in nuclear arsenals has already met with a response either in specific actions on the part of the Soviet Union or in our country's proposals which have been addressed to the United States. This gives every reason to say that in the course of the summit dialogue which had just begun, the Soviet delegation expressed the opinion, the position, and the aspirations not only of their own country, not only of our people, but also the demands of the overwhelming majority of sober-minded people on the planet and of mankind's desire in general.

At the same time, when the press reported about the letter sent by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger to the President urging him not to reaffirm the previous accords with the USSR on arms limitation, correspondents literally bombarded McFarlane, the President's special national security aide, who had arrived in Geneva, with questions which were filled with alarm: Should one see this letter as an instruction to the President to carry out no other will than that of the United States military-industrial complex?

If I might now turn to the summit meeting itself, to what it contained, and to its results. Observers in Geneva were united in their opinion of the importance of the very fact that it had begun. We now know that the Soviet side used the whole force of its arguments, the force of common sense, and the force of conviction to demonstrate not only our profound interest in peace, but also the immense responsibility for the destiny of the world which lies with both states to give a profound analysis of the cardinal changes which have taken place in the world over the past decade, and which require a new approach and a fresh outlook on many questions of foreign policy.

The U.S. side put forward its own views and arguments, and the positions of the two countries were compared. This also explains the fact why so much time was spent at this meeting on tete-a-tetes between the two leaders.

The international public rightly attaches great significance to the fact that the results of these conversations were able to be reflected in a joint statement and, first and foremost, in the agreement expressed in this statement that a nuclear war must not be unleashed and that there cannot be a victor in such a war, which leads to the mutual commitment not to strive for military superiority. This is undoubtedly the main starting point in the results of the meeting, which is capable of exerting a positive influence on a change in the political and psychological climate in present-day international relations.

But, comrades, there is another side to the matter, and it must not be ignored if one is to assess the results of the meeting soberly and evenly. If a number of the important points in the joint statement which have been mentioned reflect certain elements of realism in the U.S. side's approach, then this realism, it must be said, did not induce the U.S. leadership to go its part of the way to the end.

The U.S. side is apparently still not prepared for big decisions in the field of limiting the arms race; primarily, because of its stubborn adherence to the idea of transferring the arms race to outer space and because of the unwillingness of the U.S. leaders to renounce the "star wars" program. In his conversations with Ronald Reagan, the Soviet leader consistently dismantled the cumbersome structure of the U.S. arguments in favor of "star wars." Space strike weapons are not capable of preventing the threat of a nuclear war since anyone who acquires the sword and the shield simultaneously gains the dangerous temptation to inflict a first nuclear strike from under the cover of a space shield. Why waste tens of hundreds of billions of dollars and pile up a mountain of space weapons as well as nuclear ones? Surely the U.S. side cannot seriously be suggesting that we will reduce our strategic potential while U.S. space weapons are being created? And surely the Americans won't feel comfortable if our weapons are added to the echelons of space armaments in outer space which are being planned by Washington?

No satisfactory response came from the U.S. side to these direct questions which were put by the Soviet leader when he was alone with the President and the other day when they were repeated for all to hear from the platform of the USSR Supreme Soviet. By the way, the idea of taking arms out into space is extremely dangerous for all the peoples of the world.

The fact that this position is shared by the world community is borne out by the following report from New York. At a session of the Special Political Committee of the UN General Assembly the United States found itself alone when it tried to object to criticism of the "star wars" program.

At the Geneva meeting the hope was expressed by the Soviet side that what was said on SDI was not the last word from the U.S. side. Incidentally, a radical 50 percent mutual reduction in nuclear weapons, on which both sides have agreed in principle, would become possible in conditions of the nonmilitarization of outer space. As far as specific accords in this field are concerned, they are perfectly attainable on the basis of a quest for a mutually acceptable compromise, but only if the United States definitely declines to bypass the other side in the arms race via outer space.

The international public met with satisfaction the agreement reached in Geneva to hold further Soviet-U.S. summit meetings. Both the Soviet and other peoples will expect a practical advance on the road toward what was planned in Geneva. For its part, the Soviet side does not intend to slacken its pace, to strive with every determination and in a spirit of honest cooperation with the United States to achieve an end to the arms race.

The Geneva meeting, therefore, was marked by the call by the Soviet side to U.S. politicians and to the common sense of all Americans to learn to think in a new way, to seek a new approach, and to take account of the profound changes in the world, to learn the art of living together.

The decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which was adopted on Comrade Gorbachev's report on the results of the Geneva meeting, stresses that the Soviet Union will do everything expected of it to turn what has been achieved in the accord into practical deeds and expresses the hope that the United States will display the same responsible approach. There is still time and it must work for the benefit of peace.

[Pashko] Concerning the results of the Geneva meeting, I would like to draw your attention, comrades, to another quite substantial factor. It is well-known that ruling circles in the West assiduously hide the truth from their peoples about our country and represent the peaceful policy of the Soviet State in a distorted fashion.

This time they did not succeed in doing so. Through television millions of people witnessed what went on in Geneva. Comrade Gorbachev's press conference enabled people, independently and without it being set within propaganda, to see the differences in the approaches of the USSR and United States to the cardinal problems of security. The direct comparison of standpoints opened the eyes of many to the policies of the two states and made it possible to see it in an undistorted way. This comparison, let us say frankly, is not to the advantage of the West. It is quite obvious that after the Geneva meeting public opinion in the world has turned toward detente even more sharply. Naturally, the long-term significance of the Geneva meeting will be apparent later, depending on how the joint statement adopted by the sides is implemented. As it was again stated at the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet we will do everything necessary to this end, and expect the same from the United States.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM301855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Bragin "International Review"]

[Text] Following a Course of Creation and Peace

The second half of November was marked by important events both in the international arena and in the Soviet state's internal life. There was the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva and the 4th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, which took place this week.

The highest organ of Soviet power discussed the most important questions of the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy. There was warm approval from the session participants, as well as all the Soviet people, for the report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva and the international situation. The report and the session's decisions reflected the consistency and purposefulness of the CPSU's Leninist course, which is aimed at further boosting our socialist fatherland's economic might and strengthening peace throughout the world.

The whole world received further convincing confirmation of the creative nature of the most advanced social system of our time -- developed socialism. In order to resolve the imposing tasks which the Soviet state sets itself in the economic sphere, the press organs of many countries' communist parties note, "Soviet people need peace." The French Communists' newspaper L'HUMANITE writes that, in his speech to the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, "the Soviet leader displayed a realistic approach to the examination of future Soviet-U.S. dialogue." More and more people on all continents now recognize the indissoluble link between the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies.

Commenting on M.S. Gorbachev's report, the assessment it contains of the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting held in Geneva 19-21 November, and the Soviet Union's position on the most important international problems, prominent statesmen and politicians, many press organs, and ordinary people in various countries stress that an ineradicable impression is made on them by the Soviet Union's readiness to do everything possible to put an end to the arms race, achieve a turn toward lasting peace in international affairs, and deliver mankind from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe.

Noting the Soviet Union's desire for a decisive change for the better in international affairs and for mutually acceptable, constructive solutions to the central problem of war and peace -- the reduction of nuclear arsenals and disarmament, press organs of the most diverse political hues single out the Soviet leader's words to the effect that given a total ban on space strike arms, the Soviet Union has proposed "to reduce by 1/2 all the nuclear means in the possession of the USSR and the United States which are capable of reaching each other's territory."

"The general secretary," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "called on Reagan also to follow the Soviet Union's example and stop nuclear tests, so as to strengthen the atmosphere of trust." At the same time, THE WASHINGTON POST observes, "the Soviet leader sharply criticized President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative and described it as the main obstacle in the path of an agreement on arms control."

The Soviet Union's realistic, constructive approach to the resolution of the vital problems of the present-day international situation and the development of relations with other countries, including the United States, meets with understanding and support among all honest people on the planet, who demand that the opportunity which has opened up as a result of the Geneva meeting to firmly close the door to space for the arms race and eliminate the arms race on earth should not be wasted. The meeting's positive results must be enshrined in practical deeds without delay, say prominent public figures, politicians, participants in antiwar movements, scientists, and representatives of culture.

"Political dialogue, not confrontation" -- that is how increasingly broad strata of the public in the United States itself formulate their aspirations. It is quite natural that both in the United States and in other Western countries attention has been drawn to the report's propositions which point to the bankruptcy of the "imperial ambitions" which are still current in the way of thinking of certain Western circles, and the need to seek new approaches to international life, the resolution of the key questions of war and peace, and the development of bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations. "The responsibility for the lack of progress in many spheres, as M.S. Gorbachev noted, rests with the United States," the presenter of a news program on America's ABC television stated.

The report, Britain's THE GUARDIAN writes, showed that "the Soviet Union does not intend to make any compromises in its opposition to the U.S. 'star wars' program. The Soviet leader again stressed that a real change in Soviet-U.S. relations...requires new approaches and a fresh look at many things."

Our country is not proposing anything that would weaken U.S. security. But the USSR will not allow the violation of the established balance in the correlation of forces in the arms sphere in favor of the United States. This tenet should be axiomatic for those circles in Washington which are involved in determining its foreign policy course, and above all its course in relations with the Soviet Union.

True to the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union proceeds on the basis that it is possible to emerge from the phase of dangerous tension in the world only by the efforts of all countries -- big and small. It calls on all states to recognize their collective responsibility in the face of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe, to rise above narrow interests, and together to adopt measures to break the vicious circle of the arms race and open up the way to arms reduction and disarmament.

The Imperative of the Time

This responsible approach to the problem of war and peace on the Soviet Union's part is fully shared and supported by all Warsaw Pact states, as was again confirmed by the meeting of these states' leaders in Prague after Geneva. The communist and workers parties of the world are in solidarity with this approach.

The countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement support the USSR's peace-loving actions and proposals on limiting the arms race and its concrete steps to normalize relations with the United States. The leaders of many of these countries have already stated that the positive results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva could have a beneficial influence on the situation in various parts of the world.

The members of the antiwar organizations in various countries and the WPC appraise highly the Soviet Union's contribution to the normalization of the international climate. Our country's appeal to the United States to learn the great art of living together has given new impetus to the quest for constructive approaches to the resolution of major and minor problems and questions which arise, both in bilateral relations and in the international situation in general, on the part of the most realistically minded politicians of the world. Nobody makes any secret of the fact that the quest for the new is always difficult; but wasting chances and opportunities which arise in such matters would be unforgivable, criminal. An analysis of the world situation leaves no room for doubt that the development of events has reached the point where particularly responsible decisions are required.

Unfortunately, it must be noted that although the U.S. Administration is forced to maneuver on questions of war and peace, it is still tempted to pursue a "strong-arm policy" and test the possibility of securing military superiority over the USSR. Washington clings stubbornly to the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" -- the SDI -- which the peoples have rightly christened the "star wars" preparation program. The production of components for future space weapons is being launched increasingly widely. Billions of dollars are appropriated for these purposes. As U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, one of the most implacable opponents of an end to the arms race, admitted the other day, the implementation of the SDI program will, according to Pentagon calculations, require at least $300 billion in the next few years. At the insistence of the U.S. military department, space is being littered with devices and systems which have nothing to do with peaceful, scientific purposes.

All who are concerned about the fate of the world are worried about mankind's future and condemn and reject the U.S. plans for the militarization of space. The majority of the U.S. NATO allies have refused to participate in the U.S. "star wars" program. Only London and Bonn, yielding to pressure from Washington and tempted by the illusory prospects of obtaining profits from participation in the space arms race, have adopted a position which suits the White House, judging by the results of the meeting which took place this week between M. Thatcher and M. Thatcher and H. Kohl. Any participation by Britain and the FRG in the U.S. preparation of space-based nuclear strike weapons will be irreconcilable with the vital interests of the peoples of Europe, including those of Britain and the FRG-- and not only Europe's peoples.

By all appearances, the chimera of military superiority is giving certain circles in the West no rest, and robs them of the ability to look at things soberly and reastically. It is hard for such people to grasp the science of living together. But life itself makes their calculations illusory.

Major new disappointments lie in wait for those who imagine that the line of confrontation can be decisive in the development of the international situation. To live together, to live in peace -- that is the urgent imperative of the time.

In its resolution, the Soviet Union's highest organ of power declared our country's readiness to do everything to ensure that this approach triumphs in international affairs and that the nuclear threat is removed forever from society's life.

Whipping Up Tension

The situation remains acute and tense in many regions of the world -- the Near East, Latin America, southern Africa. The source of this tension in the planet's "hotspots" is well known. It is kindled in every way by crude, totally undisguised interference by imperialist circles, above all the United States, in other states' affairs, by these circles' support for antipopular, reactionary forces, Zionism and racism, mercenary terrorist gangs, and counterrevolutionary groupings, and by their encouragement of acts of aggression against states which have embarked on a path of independent development.

This week Washington officially confirmed the report that two draft laws have been submitted to the U.S. Congress providing for the appropriation of a further $27 million in support for the counterrevolutionary grouping UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which perpetrates bloody crimes on Angolan territory. Earlier it became known that the Pentagon and the CIA plan secretly to spend $300 million on the "undeclared war" against Angola. The South African Broadcasting Corporation confirmed on 30 November that it is a question of "deliveries of weapons to that sum to UNITA." What is this but preparations for a new large-scale act of state terrorism against an independent, sovereign state using hired cutthroats?

The latest anti-Angolan action pursues far-reaching goals: to strike a blow against the present progressive regime of the People's Republic of Angola, weaken the front of the peoples' liberation struggle in southern Africa, and help the racist South African regime in the pursuit of Pretoria's aggressive sorties against neighboring states.

Statements by White House representatives on the U.S. intention of continuing to give support to groupings and forces which destabilize the situation in various regions of the world can in no way be reconciled with the assurances given on the U.S. side, in connection with the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva, concerning readiness to promote the normalization of the situation in those regions. Only this week U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz frankly admitted in a television interview that the U.S. Administration intends "to continue to support UNITA's efforts."

Support for counterrevolutionary cutthroats whom Western propaganda tries to portray in the role of so-called "freedom fighters" is the state policy of the racist South African regime, which enjoys Washington's patronage. The South African Government continues its aggressive sorties against Angola and is expanding the scale of its subversive activity in Mozambique with the help of the bandit grouping known as the "Mozambique National Resistance Movement" (MNRM), which is in the pay of the South African racists and is also subsidized by the Western secret services.

The governments and armed forces of Angola and Mozambique give a fitting rebuff to the aggressive onslaughts of South Africa and the sorties of mercenary gangs. In response to the concentration of South African invasion forces which is now taking place in northern regions of Namibia bordering on Angola, the command of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Angola has placed its units on heightened combatreadiness.

The peoples of Angola, Mozambique, and other countries which oppose the aggressive aspirations of imperialist circles and their racist accomplices in southern Africa have on their side the support and solidarity of the vast majority of African countries and those states which come out not in words, but in deeds, in favor of the defense of freedom and the peoples' sovereignty.

True to the principles of international solidarity, the Soviet Union firmly and consistently follows the Leninist course of supporting the right of all states and peoples to be fully the masters on their own territory. Resolutely condemning any attempts to exacerbate the situation in southern Africa or step up tension in that region or in other parts of the world, the Soviet state, as was again confirmed at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, advocates the recognition of every people's inalienable right to freedom, independence, and an independent choice of path. And that no one flout this right, that no attempts be made at outside interference, that freedom, and not tyranny, conquer. We have been and will be on the side of the side of the peoples who uphold their independence. That is our principled course.

AIR PIRACY CONDEMNED; U.S. LINKED TO TERRORISM

LD291632 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The Soviet news agency TASS has condemned acts of air piracy; it has also noted the fact that each incident has been accompanied by attacks in the American mass media on countries pursuing independent policies which are not to Washington's liking. The latest example of this is the provocative campaign against Libya following the recent hijacking of an Egyptian plane, which led to the deaths of 59 people.

The Soviet news agency draws attention to the fact that there has been evidence of the United States' direct involvement in terrorist actions. In 1976 agents of the American Central Intelligence Agency exploded a bomb aboard a plane of the Cuban airline, as a result of which 73 people died.

UN ASSEMBLY FAVORS NEGOTIATIONS ON FALKLANDS

'Serious Anxiety'

LD281738 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Report by TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev: "To End the Conflict in the South Atlantic"]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov (TASS) -- On Wednesday, by an overwhelming majority, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling on the Governments of Britain and Argentina to enter negotiations with the aim of reaching a peaceful settlement of the question of the future of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. Representatives of 107 states from various continents, including many of those who previously supported London's aggressive claims for supremacy over the archipelago, voted for it.

The world community's new effort in favor of a peaceful solution of the Malvinas problem has reflected the serious anxiety of United Nations member-states in connection with the perserverance of the dangerous hotbed of tension in the South Atlantic. As we all know, the Anglo-Argentinian armed conflict in the region was provoked by the double-dealing position of the United States, who in effect trampled on all agreements on mutual defense within the framework of the pan-American system, which in the past they themselves foisted upon the Latin American countries. The role of the United States in unleashing the conflict was confirmed, this week at a trial in Buenos Aires by Leopoldo Galtieri, who was Argentina's president in 1982.

The U.S. actions in the course of Britain's aggression in the South Atlantic were dictated by efforts to use the long-standing territorial dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands to turn the archipelago into a new military outpost of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc in a strategically important part of the world. For the sake of this, official Washington lightly sacrificed the "pan-American solidarity" which it has been enthusiastically proclaiming in relations with the countries of the Western Hemisphere and openly supported its British NATO ally. Without such active U.S. assistance London's colonialist adventure would scarcely have led to such a fast success.

Since the conclusion of hostilities, the British Government with the full support of the White House, has been rapidly transforming the Malvinas into a large military base, where even nuclear weapons could be sited. This, above all, explains the refusal by official London to embark on serious negotiations about a peaceful solution of the conflict with Argentina. Its stubborn unwillingness to take account of the virtually unanimous opinion of the world community on this matter constitutes a grave threat for the states of the region. For this reason the problem of a stable peaceful settlement in the South Atlantic, which has been touched upon by the UN resolution, is an urgent issue requiring the speediest possible solution.

'Warning' to UK Conservatives

LD302022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Comment by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] British Prime Minister Thatcher has rejected demands from opposition parties calling on Britain to give a positive response to the resolution of the UN General Assembly and begin talks with Argentina to settle the problem of the Falklands -- Malvinas -- Islands. Vyacheslav Lavrentyev comments on this report:

As we see feelings of justice have triumphed over nationalistic sentiments for leaders of the Labour, Liberal and Social Democratic Parties of Great Britain. The Falkland -- Malvinas -- Islands are a splinter of the British colonial empire. They are situated 8,000 km from the mother country in the South Atlantic.Originally the islands belonged to Argentina, but in the era of colonialist seizures they were occupied by Britain. In 1982 Argentine generals decided to retrieve them. The Anglo-Argentine war flared up, in which Great Britain was victorious. The defeat cost the reactionary military government in Argentina its power. Elections were held in the country and bourgeois democratic institutions were reinstated.

Today President Alfonsin and his government are proposing to Britain that the problem of the Malvinas Islands be discussed at the negotiating table. But British Prime Minister Thatcher categorically refuses to do so. Reports are now appearing in the press that Great Britain is stepping up its militarization of the islands. A strategic air base is being created there. Missile launchers are being assembled. Information about plans to site nuclear weapons there have been leaked to the press. All this of course is of deep concern not only to Argentina but affects the interests of all countries in the region.

At one time the United Nations Organization passed a resolution on decolonizing the islands. This matter was also brought up for discussion at the present UN General Assembly session. While 107 states voted in favor of a peaceful settlement by negotiations,only 3 countries,Oman, Belize, and the Solomon Islands were on Britain's side. This is a serious warning to British Conservatives bearing witness to the fact that on this issue their policy patently runs counter to the interests of the international community.

REAGAN SEES SUMMIT AS STARTING POINT IN RELATIONS

LD031408 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Speaking on Monday, in Seattle, Washington, President Ronald Reagan declared that this meeting with Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, in Geneva has served as a new starting point in relations between the two nations. Progress at the talks in Geneva, he claimed, became possible because in the past 5 years he has sought to make America stronger.

Reagan reaffirmed his administration's intention to go on with the work connected with (?the) Strategic Defense Initiative. It is common knowledge that this program is aimed at militarizing outer space and at gaining the opportunity to deal the first nuclear strike hiding behind a space shield. Characteristically, outside the hotel the President was speaking in, a demonstration was staged against the aggressive militaristic policy pursued by his administration.

REAGAN BACKS MILITARY SPENDING IN BUDGET BATTLE

LD041000 Moscow TASS in English 0839 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 4 TASS -- President Reagan has warned the Republican Party leaders in the U.S. Congress, where the discussion of a series of bills on appropriations for the 1986 financial year is entering a decisive phase, that the White House will not go to any considerable slow-down in the rate of growth of military expenditures even if that will be the only way to slash the astronomical budget deficit.

When meeting them in the White House, the President stated his "concern" over the fact that voices in Congress in favour of slowing down military expenditure growth rates are sounding more and more loudly. He made it clear to the Republican leaders that he expects effective measures from them to prevent an unfavourable-to-the-Pentagon outcome of the forthcoming voting.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR 3 DECEMBER

LD031831 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1817 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Arthur Hartman, ambassador of the United States to the USSR, at the latter's request. A range of questions of mutual interest to Soviet-U.S. relations, first and foremost from the point of view of continuing to study them in light of the Geneva summit meeting, were discussed in the conversation.

SOVIET, U.S. SCHOLARS MEET, DISCUSS WORLD EVENTS

LD040206 Moscow TASS in English 0020 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 3 TASS -- Topical problems of international relations, economy and history are being discussed now by prominent Soviet and American scholars at the sixth session of the Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the American Council of Learned Societies for Liaison in the Field of Social Sciences. A three-day meeting has opened in Moscow today.

The recent meeting of the Soviet and American leaders in Geneva creates good conditions for intensifying contacts between Soviet and American scientists, Academician Georgiy Arbatov, head of the Soviet delegation, pointed out at the meeting. Academician Arbatov, who is director of the Institute of the USA and Canada of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, stressed that it is necessary to use these new opportunities for improving relations between the two countries.

Robert Lumiansky, head of the American delegation, co-chairman of the commission, said that the American scholars will also strive to maintain the high level of mutual understanding, which is characteristic of the work of the Soviet-American commission. The current session, which coincides with the tenth anniversary of the commission, is a jubilee one. Its participants are to sum up the results of the results of the work done and draft a programmer for cooperation for 1986 -- 1987.

Arbatov Addresses Meeting

LD032135 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 3 TASS -- The very fact of the meeting in Geneva of the leaders of the two biggest powers in common with the agreements reached at it on further talks is evidence of certain successes on the way to international detente, Academician Georgiy Arbatov said. He was addressing today the general assembly of the research council for the study of the problems of peace and disarmament.

Arbatov was among the experts, who attended the Geneva talks between Gorbachev and Reagan. According to the prominent scholar, it was the first time that a situation emerged, in which the Soviet peace policy met with such an international response and approval. Arbatov recalled, in particular, the following episode: The father of one of his foreign colleagues, a big businessman, gave a call to his son from London and asked with much astonishment: What is happening in Geneva? The whole of Britain has been sitting at their television set for an hour and a half and listening to the Soviet leader with interest. But Britons are prepared to spend only a few minutes usually to listen to the speeches by their political figures.

Academician Arbatov believes that the positive balance of the Geneva talks has been ensured in a large measure due to the preparations, which started already from the time when the heads of the two states agreed to meet. Public opinion has been greatly impressed, in particular, by the Soviet peace initiative including the moratorium on nuclear tests. Yet, he stressed, the Soviet Union, certainly, cannot put a stop to the arms race by acting alone. The academician explained: It is unrealistic to believe that Reagan will change his views, and the Soviet side did not hope for that when agreeing to a meeting. It is important that by force of objective circumstances and on the Soviet Union's initiatives the international situation has changed in favor of peace and a blow has been struck to the concept of anti-communism, which has its supporters among the imperialist circles.

The meeting was addressed by Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Acdaemy of Sciences of the USSR, who also shared his empressions of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. He explained in detail the Soviet Union's policy on the arms control policy and stressed that the Soviet Union will not agree to arms control, if the arms race continues. Certainly, a compromise decision can be reached on that issue, if both sides reach agreement to ban the production of nuclear and all other types of mass destruction weapons.

The participants in the meeting declared their detemination to contribute towards the efforts that the positive change reached at Geneva should be translated into practical actions to prevent nuclear war and develop equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation.

EDITORIAL VIEWS SUMMIT BACKGROUND, RESULTS

PM030930 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to the Course of Peace"]

[Text] Recent months have been characterized by a considerable activation of Soviet foreign policy. It is being implemented in various salients along the very broadest front of international relations, but its goals are nonetheless perfectly clear -- the strengthening of peace, the ending of the arms race, and the development of mutually advantageous relations among states. Convincing new confirmation of the Soviet Union's consistent and principled course was the Fourth USSR Supreme Soviet Session and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report at it. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee revealed with the utmost clarity the essence of the present world situation and provided a realistic analysis of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

The work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and M.S. Gorbachev's report aroused widespread comment abroad. Prominent statesmen and public figures and the mass news media in various countries are noting that the Soviet Union intends to continue to struggle to improve the international climate, lessen the threat of nuclear war, and develop relations with other countries in a spirit of peaceful coexistence.

The need for urgent measures to fulfill these tasks was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. These guidelines were dictated by the time. As is well known, through the fault of the United States a sharp political "chill" had taken place on the planet, and mankind could at any moment find itself on the verge of world catastrophe.

Under such circumstances inaction or delay would be truly criminal. The Soviet Union deemed it necessary to take every possible measure to break the vicious circle of the arms race and to change the course of events for the better.

Such steps were taken, major, important steps that have produced weighty results.

In the past period, as M.S. Gorbachev's report notes, the ties among the socialist community states have deepened, both political and economic ties. The meetings of our states' leaders in Moscow, Warsaw, Sofia, and Prague were a milestone on the road of further rallying the fraternal countries.

Ties with the countries that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and are members of the Nonaligned Movement are developing successfully on the whole. That is a very important factor operating in favor of peace, equality, and the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The USSR is making great efforts to improve ties with the capitalist countries; the recent Soviet-French meeting in Paris was an important stage.

But the prime responsibility for the fate of peace is borne by two states -- the USSR and the United States. So the tremendous attention paid by the international public to the Geneva summit meeting is not surprising.

The road to Geneva was long and difficult. From the beginning of the eighties the U.S. Government had been working toward confrontation, had consigned the many years of joint efforts to struggle against the threat of war to oblivion, and had adopted a course of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. To crown everything it began to hatch plans for taking weapons into space.

However, the Soviet Union countered this policy with its firm position. Our country put forward an entire series of large-scale peace initiatives that aroused ardent approval in various parts of the world.

The recent summit meeting produced significant results. "There is no argument," M.S. Gorbachev's report said, "the differences between us are huge. But in today's world the interconnection and interdependence between us are equally great. The acuteness of the present moment leaves the leaders and peoples of the USSR and the United States no alternative but to learn the great science of living together."

It is how to learn this great science that was the topic of discussion in Geneva.

The Soviet side pointed out with the utmost directness that space arms are by no means defensive, but represent part of a unified offensive complex; they do not lessen the threat of war, as the Washington propagandists claim, but, on the contrary, sharply increase it.

At the press conference in Geneva and in his report at the USSR Supreme Soviet Session Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made a positive assessment of the results of the summit talks on the whole. He noted the usefulness of direct, clear, and specific discussion and the opportunity to precisely compare positions, especially when this takes place at the level of top state leaders. A great many explosive and acute problems had accumulated and it was necessary to examine them seriously and try to get moving. The fact that this happened, that after an interval of 6 and 1/2 years a dialogue took place with the U.S. President, is certainly a stabilizing factor.

However, in Geneva it was not possible to resolve the most important questions connected with ending the arms race. The reason is the same old one -- Washington's reluctance to abandon the "space wars" plans. After the summit the stockpiles of weapons have not decreased and the arms race continues.

At the same time it would be wrong to belittle the significance of the accords reached in Geneva. Some of them are very important. For instance, the common understanding enshrined in the joint statement that nuclear war must never be unleashed and that there can be no winners in it, and the pledge by both sides to base their relations on this indisputable truth and not to seek military superiority.

The Soviet Union is convinced that this point [moment] must be made the basis of the two states' foreign policies not just in words, but in deeds. As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo emphasized recently, there are no contradictions that fatally condemn the USSR and the United States to confrontation, still less to war. Today the main thing is to create the opportunities for really ending the arms race and to embark on steps to reduce the accumulated nuclear arsenals.

Another factor that is of fundamental significance is the pledge reaffirmed by the USSR and the United States to help increase in every possible way the effectiveness of the regime of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The sides agreed on joint practical steps in this direction, which certainly reduces the risk of nuclear war.

The accords reached in Geneva on holding another summit meeting and on prospects for bilateral cooperation in a number of spheres, and also the agreements on contacts and exchanges in the sphere of science, education, and culture arouse optimism.

Those who were in Geneva on the day of the signing of the joint statement and of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's press conference clearly sensed the atmosphere of elation and the joyful mood of the assembled people. The Soviet-U.S. accords and the results of the summit meeting have evoked a similar reaction throughout the world.

People's hope that a disastrous war will not erupt on the planet has certainly increased.

Is this hope justified? Is there a chance of really ending the arms race?

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev answered these question in the affirmative in his report. "Today," he said, "there is a real chance of sharply reducing the threat of nuclear war and then of totally eliminating the possibility of it. It would be a fatal mistake to miss this opportunity."

However, accord is achievable only if both sides' interests are taken into account. The United States' stubborn aspiration to continue the creation [sozdaniye] of space weapons can only block progress; this would cause bitter disappointment on the part of all peoples, including the U.S. people.

Admittedly -- and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary drew attention to this in his report -- elements of realism were displayed in the U.S. side's position at the Geneva meeting, which helped resolve a number of questions. There is now a need for further progress. Among other things, it is necessary to refrain from actions which would undermine the things that the two countries' leaders agreed upon or erode existing limitations on the arms race.

The Soviet Union will do everything to implement the plans mapped out in Geneva. It is convinced that the achievement of lasting peace is realistic and feasible. This confidence derives from the support which the Soviet people, our friends and allies, and all people of goodwill are giving to the USSR's consistent and peace-loving course. The numerous letters being received in our newspaper's editorial office are imbued with pride in Soviet foreign policy and express full approval for the firm and principled position held by the CPSU in the international arena.

REAGAN'S ATTITUDE, REMARKS AFTER SUMMIT EXAMINED

LD011759 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Dec 85

[From "The International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Excerpts] In the avalanche of reaction provoked throughout the world by the Soviet-U.S. summit, there are practically no negative reactions to be found. Statesmen, be it in Europe or the United States, Asia or, say, Australia, and ordinary people everywhere, are in favor of it. They approve the talks which took place; they approve the commitment to continue the dialogue; they approve the process of increasing contacts between the two sides at various levels. All this attention, interest, and approval once more convincingly proves that not only in our two countries, but far beyond them, too, the importance of normal Soviet-U.S. relations for the state of affairs throughout the world is understood.

The explanation for this is simple. The consequences of the use of nuclear weapons know no national frontiers. Even the sceptics have accepted Geneva. Even the ill-wishers now do not dare raise their voice against it. But of course, there exist different appraisals of the future and the near-and long-term prospects. I would like to dwell in more detail on reaction within the United States, relying to the maximum on the evidence of the U.S. press and of course, statements by officials.

We must also let President Reagan have his say. He and his aides who accompanied him to Geneva are now saying a lot about the outcome of the meetings. Here, for instance, are the President's words: "We had a genuine dialogue. Nothing was concealed and no one tried to pretend that we had achieved more than we really had in those fields where we simply could not get closer to one another.

We relaxed the atmosphere. I think we felt that there were points of contact. Deeds will be needed to remove suspicion and mistrust on both sides."

In another speech he made, a radio message to Americans on 23 November, the President said, among other things: "I am planning to meet Mr Gorbachev again next year in Washington, but in the meantime there is much work to do. It is not worth wasting opportunities to work on important problems of Soviet-U.S. relations."

All this, overall, sounds sober and good. But at the same time, it is necessary, in the interest of accuracy, to stress quite definitely, that in his post-Geneva statements the U.S. President is still glorifying the policy of strength, declaring that it justifies itself. He is still speaking of complete adherence to his Strategic Defense Initiative. He calls implementation of his program for mondernization of the strategic forces an incentive for the holding of talks on their reduction -- the reduction of these forces.

The majority of Americans are more inclined toward reasonable compromise than is the White House. This is noted also by observer David Broder. This is what he writes regarding this: Conversations with Americans confirm the results of a public opinion poll conducted before the summit and showing that Americans are ready to agree to a compromise, which Reagan does not want -- namely, the renounce the "star wars" program in exchange for a radical reduction of offensive weapons.

Incidentally, a month ago, when we four Soviet journalists interviewed the President in his office we asked him this question twice: "Does the President intend to take into account this opinion of the Americans, who prefer a radical reduction of existing nuclear weapons to the creation of some kind of space defense?" Both times the President evaded a direct reply, showing that he would not move toward complying with the wish of the majority of his compatriots and still preferred his Strategic Defense Initiative.

U.S. 'RIGHT-WINGERS' CONCERNED ABOUT GENEVA RESULTS

LD301948 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Hello, comrades. More than a week has passed since the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva but the name of that Swiss town continues as before to be present on the pages of the world press. The conversations between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States are being appraised as a major political event in international life of the eighties. When I was in Geneva at the time of the meeting I witnessed for myself the unprecedented interest in the meeting by the world public and the mass information media.

The positive response to Geneva has been so great that, it seems, it has caused confusion in ultra right-wing circles in America. They are displeased by the outcome of the Geneva dialogue and particularly by the agreement on holding further summit meetings. They are fearful, as Republican Senator Wallop has put it, that in the process of preparing for these meetings steps will be taken to improve the climate of Soviet-U.S. relations and that in consequence, attacks on the Soviet Union will become less strong.

However, the thing disturbing the U.S. right-wingers is instilling the majority of politicians, including in the United States itself, with good hopes. A characteristic item is the five former U.S. secretaries of state, including Democratic and Republican ones, who have called the results of Geneva successful.

The declaration in Geneva that nuclear war must never be unleashed, that there can never be a winner in a nuclear war and that both sides undertake not to strive for military superiority has been greeted with great satisfaction. The affirmation of these principles is capable of having a positive effect on altering the political and psychological atmosphere in current international affairs.

It is said that much is to be perceived from comparisons and this is expecially true with regard to politics. The head of the U.S. Administration, who even recently was claiming that, as he put it, the Russians are not to be trusted, has now, as THE WASHINGTON POST has stressed, voiced optimism about future Soviet-U.S. talks. Geneva has inflicted a blow on the ideology and policy of crusades against socialism.

One needs of course to view things realistically. Success was not achieved in reaching agreement on the main issue of nuclear and space armaments. The U.S. Administration proved unprepared for that. The causes giving rise to the armaments race still exist. One must not forget either that the Washington hawks intend to get their revenge for Geneva and to go over to a counteroffensive and give such a momentum to the "star wars" program that it would be difficult to halt it. Efforts in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, therefore, must not lessen. As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo pointed out, the sphere of security, the nucleus of which is the problem of averting the militarization of space and reducing nuclear armaments in an organically interrelated way remains the determining factor in Soviet-U.S. relations.

The long-term significance of the Geneva meeting will be revaled in specific practical deeds. It depends on the readiness of both sides to act on the basis of the joint statement adopted in Geneva. The Soviet Union is striving to do everything necessary for this. We are expecting such an approach from the United States.

SOVIET, U.S. WRITERS HOLD SEVENTH JOINT MEETING

PM261600 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Nov 85 p 1

[Unnamed "own correspondent" dispatch: "USSR-USA Writers' Dialogue"]

[Text] Vilnius -- Meetings between Soviet and U.S. writers have been held regularly since 1977, alternating between the USSR and the United States. The idea originiated after the signing of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki and, most importantly, this initiative has survived and has developed fruitfully despite all the vagaries of the political climate.

Following Moscow, Batumi, and Kiev, it was the turn of Soviet Lithuania's capital to host the seventh Soviet-U.S. writers' "round table." Its sittings took place at the Vilnius Palace of Arts Workers 18-21 November. This time the subject of discussion was "The Writer's Role in the Preservation of All-Human Values" the "round table's" work was led by the meeting's permanent cochairmen Nikolay Fedorenko (USSR) and Norman Cousins (United States).

The U.S. delegation consisted of A. Ginsberg, W. Gaddis, W. Gass, S. Drake, D. Lawrence, A. Miller, I. Auchincloss, H. Salisbury, C. Fuller and N. Young.

The Soviet side was represented by Ch. Aytmatov, G. Baklanov, I. Drach, Ya. Zasurskiy, D. Kugultinov, A. Laurinchyukas, A. Maldonis, E. Mezhelaytis, M. Sagatelyan, and M. Slutskis.

The atmosphere of the seventh meeting could not but have been affected by the fact that it was taking place at a time when the Soviet-U.S. summit talks -- on which the attention of the entire world public was focused -- were being held in Geneva.

The opening session of the Vilnius meeting adopted a joint address to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and U.S. President R. Reagan, the text of which was published in last week's issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

As agreed by the sides, press representatives were not present at the meeting's sittings. According to the comments by its participants, the conversation was principled, at times even sharp, but the spirit of reciprocal good will and the sincere desire to understand one another invariably triumphed.

Summing up the results of the seventh meeting of USSR and U.S. writers, Soviet delegation leader Nikolay Fedorenko said:

"Our 'round table' dialogue was frank and constructive. The friendly and businesslike atmosphere gave the writers from both countries an opportunity go get to know one another better and to gain a deeper understanding of existing problems. We spoke up on the most important questions of literature and on the questions currently posed by life and our time. The discussion centered on writers' role in the preservation of all-human values. They can only be preserved if peace is successfully upheld on earth. This is our common noble goal."

U.S. delegation head Norman Cousins also noted that the exchange of opinions which took place was useful and interesting.

"It is exceptionally important," he said, "that we mapped out the ways in which we intend to expand contacts. It is very pleasing that the expansion of contacts between cultural workers was reflected in the agreement signed in Geneva."

The participants in the meeting of USSR and U.S. writers were received in Vilnius by R. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He welcomed the guests and described the republic's achievements in the economic and cultural spheres.

Taking part in the conversation were L. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; V. Klikunene and E. Mezhelaytis, deputy chairmen of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Chesnavichus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers; S. Renchis, chief of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Culrural Department; V. Zenkyavichyus, republican minister of foreign affairs; A. Maldonis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Writers Union Board; and other officials.

The U.S. guests visited theaters and museums and toured architectural sights in Vilnius, Kaunas, and other Soviet Lithuanian cities. The U.S. writers left Vilnius for Minsk.

RARE EARTH METALS EXPORTS TO U.S. INCREASE

LD300442 Moscow TASS in English 2259 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 2 TASS -- the Soviet Union is rapidly scaling up the export of rare-earth metals, including europium, metallic calcium, yttrium oxides and some others, to the United States. These materials are widely used in radioelectronics, the production of industrial robots, a number of other advanced high-tech industries. For example, this year the amount of Soviet export of rare-earth metals to the United States will grow approximately 150 per cent compared with the previous year.

A series of major contracts for 1986 have already been signed. Talks are underway on the sale of some other materials, such as zirconium, titanium scrap and others, to the United States.

"Our main partners in the United States are GTE Products Corporation, Zenith, RCI, Molycorp, Ceres Corporation and others," Boris Pushkin, director general of the Soviet foreign trade agency Techsnabexport, told a TASS correspondent. Techsnabexport, is the sole exporter of rare and rare-earth metals from the U.S.S.R. "We never stop looking for new forms of operations on the American market. For example, in January-February 1986 we plan to hold a meeting-cum-symposium of Techsnabexport officials and executives of our agency firm, ICD Group. We hope that the event will help us expand business contacts with our partners in the United States," Boris Pushkin said.

U.S. DEMAND FOR SOVIET TRACTORS CONTINUES TO GROW

LD261308 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 26 TASS -- The entire range of Soviet wheeled tractors, from the tiny T-25 to the heavy-duty K-701, is represented at the American market. In the first ten months of 1985, almost 400 Soviet-made tractors were sold in the USA, TASS has been told by the Soviet foreign-trade association "Tractoroexport," which specialises in the export of Soviet tractors and road building technology. This is a 40 per cent rise on last year.

The overall demand for heavy-duty tractors is falling in the USA and their sales have shrunk by 40 per cent, whereas interest in the T-25 tractor produced by the Vladimir plant keeps growing. The sales of the medium MTZ-82 and YUMZ-611 tractors have also increased. Soviet farm technology is marketed in the USA by the "Belarus machinery" joint stock society.

The supplies of American-made technology to the Soviet Union have lately registered an increase as well. Recently, for instance, a contract worth 64 million roubles was concluded with the U.S. company "Caterpiller," which will deliver a large shipment of heavy-duty bulldozers and pipelayers to the USSR in the first quarter of 1986. This technology will be used to develop natural resources in Siberia and Arctic areas.

Altogether 46.5 million roubles' worth of farm machinery and road building technology were imported from the USA during the first ten months of this year, the association reports. The "International Half Division" Company, an affiliate of the "Dresser Industries," has supplied to the Soviet market 24 heavy-duty shovels with 10 cu m scoops, which will be used in the mining industry. Similar contracts for 1986 have been signed.

NUCLEAR ATTACK SUBMARINE LAUNCHED IN U.S.

LD250750 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 25 TASS -- A ceremony has taken place at the U.S. naval base in Groton (Connecticut) to phase into service yet another, 33rd, nuclear-powered attack submarine of Los Angeles class. The submarine called Pittsburgh is capable of carrying up to 20 "Tomahawk" nuclear-tipped cruise missiles with a range of up to 2,400 km. The missile-carrying submarine is also armed with modified "Mark-48" anti-submarine torpedoes and "harpoon" guided missiles. A mass anti-war demonstration took place at the entrance to the base. Ten demonstrators were arrested by police.

PRC WRITERS COMMENT ON TOUR, LITERARY EXCHANGES

PM031150 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent article under the rubric "IZVESTIYA's Interview": "Thanks for the Joyful Reception"]

[Text] The visit to the Soviet Union by a Chinese writers union delegation comprising the well-known prose writers Shao Hua and Li Guawen, Xie Yongwang, chief editor of the weekly [as published] Wenyi Bao (literature and art), and Liu Liaoyi, one of the leading translators of Soviet literature into Chinese, lasted 16 days.

The guests visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Tbilisi, participated in numerous meetings and discussions with Soviet literary figures, visited industrial enterprises and kolkhozes, and familiarized themselves with the lives of workers and peasants in our country.

On 2 December, on the eve of the delegation's departure from the Soviet Union, the USSR writers union hosted a final conversation between the Chinese guests and Soviet literary figures. Before it began our correspondent met with Shao Hua, Li Guowen, Xie Yongwang, and Lie Liaoyi.

"Our trip to the Soviet Union," delegation head Shao Hua, member of the Chinese Writers Union secretariat, said, "followed the recent visit to China by a delegation of Soviet writers. All of us can only welcome the restoration of creative contacts after such a long interval. Of course, 16 days is a very short time, but the harvest we have garnered in that time is extremely rich. In familiarizing ourselves with literature it is possible to form an impression of how a people live, what concerns them, and what problems face them. In this respect direct contacts between literary figures in the two countries and knowledge of each other are of immense importance for strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between our peoples. We came to the Soviet Union to seek friendship, but we realized immediately upon arrival that it was not necessary to seek it. The traditional feelings of sympathy which our peoples have for each other are alive and developing. We are sincerely grateful for the joyful and warm reception given to us in the Soviet Union and are confident that contacts between our countries will expand and grow stronger."

"The enormous interest which people in China have for the life of the Land of the Soviets should be noted," Xie Yongwang, chief editor of the weekly WENYI BAO, said. "And what we have seen with our own eyes is of course the most valuable aspect of our trip. We not only held discussions with Soviet colleagues but visited enterprises and a kolkhoz. We were the guests of worker and peasant families, and we were very touched by the warmth shown us by Soviet people and the sincere friendship which we encountered. I can say with confidence that the Chinese people also have the same feelings for Soviet people. We are looking to the future with optimism and hope for the further development of ties between our countries."

CHEKHOV BIRTH ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN BEIJING

OW031323 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] On 2 December, a meeting was held in Beijing to mark the 125th birth anniversary of the Great Russian writer Chekhov. Liang Geng, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Shi Ziming, vice president of the China-USSR Friendship Association; and Soviet Ambassador to China Scherbakov as well as Soviet experts and students in Beijing attended the meeting.

Ye Shuifu, president of the China study of Soviet Literature society; and Berdnikov, director of the Gorkiy World Literature Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences who is visiting in Beijing, spoke at the meeting. A documentary film on life of Chekhov was shown at meeting.

PRC COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE HOLDS CONFERENCE

PM031443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Chinese Communist Youth League Conference"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov -- The national conference of the Chinese Communist Youth League has completed its work here. Those taking part discussed questions connected with the Chinese youth's tasks in the period of fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Yera Plan for the PRC's socioeconomic development and adopted a resolution containing an appeal to all Communist Youth League organizations "to mobilize and lead the youth of all nationalities of China to new achievements" and to implement specific measures to normalize the personnel and revive the work of the league's more than 2 million grassroots organizations within the next 3-5 years. The document points out that the Communist Youth League's activity in this field is designed to develop in young people "the ability to recognize and counter the pernicious influence of capitalist, feudal, and other corrupting ideologies."

The conference made partial changes to the league's central document and elected 121 members and 10 candidate members of the Communist Youth League Central Committee to replace "those who have left their work posts in the league's central committee or have been sent to study full time." The Communist Youth League Central Committee now has 312 members.

EXPANDING TRADE RELATIONS WITH CHINA ASSESSED

PM261233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

["Own Information" Report: "On a Mutually Advantageous Bases"]

[Text] The Beijing journal GUAJI MADYI (INTERNATIONAL TRADE) has published an article by Chen Jie, PRC assistant minister of foreign economic relations and trade, which is devoted to the development of trade and economic relations between China and the Soviet Union.

During the eighties, thanks to the efforts of the two sides, the article states, trade and economic cooperation [vzaimodeystviye] between China and the Soviet Union has been quickly restored and has developed further on a mutually advantageous basis. The total sum of bilateral trade during 1981-1985 reached almost 10 billion Swiss francs. This is a record over the last 25 years.

The article notes that, in accordance with the 1985 Sino-Soviet trade agreement on commodity deliveries, contracts have been signed and the sides are making active efforts to fulfill the terms of these agreements. Border trade is being restored and developed.

In recent years China's Heilongjiang Province and Nei Mongol Autonomous Region have restored border trade with the corresponding neighboring oblasts in the Soviet Union through transit points for the exchange of goods (in Khorgos and Turugart). Reciprocal visits by foreign trade workers and research groups have taken place and various technical symposiums and exhibitions have been held. All this has played a positive role in reviving and advancing trade relations between the two countries.

The signing last year of an agreement between the governments of the USSR and the PRC on economic and technical cooperation [sotrudnichestvo] and on the formation of a Sino-Soviet commission for economic, trade, and scientific and technical cooperation should be particularly noted, the author of the article writes. These documents have laid the legal foundations for further developing economic, trade, and scientific and technical relations between the two countries.

In July this year Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, visited the Soviet Union. The sides signed a 5-year long-term trade agreement and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial installations in China. In accordance with these documents, during the 1986-1990 period the total volume of Sino-Soviet trade will amount to 35 billion Swiss francs.

From the Soviet Union, China will mainly import planning documentation and equipment for building seven installations, encluding a large power station, a power line, and a plant for open coal extraction, and for reconstructing 17 enterprises of the metallurgical, coal, machine-building, and chemical industries; as well as aircraft, cars, locomotives, agricultural machines, nonferrous and ferrous metals, timber materials, cement, and chemical industry products. In turn, the PRC will supply the Soviet Union with tungsten ore, fluorspar, beans, corn, peanuts, freshly frozen meat and meat products, apples, citrus fruits, cotton, textiles, yarn, sewn goods, tea, bristle, sports footwear, vacuum bottles, and chemical and machine-building industry products.

The signing of these agreements not only attests to the stable, regular growth of Sine-Soviet trade, the article notes in conclusion, but also to the expansion of the sphere of cooperation between the PRC and the USSR, and it is an important step in the development of trade and economic ties between the two countries and will have a positive influence upon bilateral cooperation in other spheres.

PRC CONFERENCE VIEWS ECONOMIC INSTABILITY FACTORS

PM031751 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Nov 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Conference in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov -- The Chinese press has published materials on a conference held in Beijing on questions of capital investment policy, convened on the initiative of the PRC State Council Technical and Economic Research Center. Senior officials of the CPC Central Committee and of various departments and organizations participated in it.

The convening of this conference, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO pointed out, was occasioned by the need to ascertain the reasons for the unplanned growth in the scale of capital investments. The newspaper pointed out that as a consequence of the sharp increase in capital investments and associated phenomena the strain on transport is increasing, the shortage of construction materials, fuel, and energy is being aggravated, and certain new factors leading to instability in the economy are arising.

DPRK-ALBANIA TRADE, ECONOMIC PACTS SIGNED

PM261121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Trade Agreement"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Nov -- According to a KCNA report, an agreement on trade for 1986-1990 and also a protocol on commodity turnover and payments for 1986 have been signed here between the DPRK and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ISSUES OF JAPANESE-SOVIET RELATIONS VIEWED

Georgiyev on Prospects

LD262048 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Yuriy Georgiyev Commentary on CPSU Draft Program and Soviet-Japanese Relations]

[Text] The [CPSU] Draft Program outlines principles of the Soviet foreign policy. It says that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union firmly and consistently upholds the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, unquote. That fully applies to the Soviet Union's policy towards our Far Eastern neighbor, Japan. We favor developments of bilateral relations on the basis of good-neighborliness, trust, and mutually beneficial cooperation. Today, this approach is reflected in a number of concrete constructive proposals addressed to Japan. These proposals are aimed at considerably strengthening the basis for peaceful cooperation between the two countries.

Back in 1978, the Soviet Union offered that Japan conclude a treaty of good-neighborliness and cooperation. Action on the offer would be an important stage toward concluding a peace treaty. At present that is blocked by the linkage by Japan of the solution of this issue with the advancement of unfounded territorial claims to the USSR. This approach is unrealistic in its very substance. It can only destabilize bilateral relations. I would like to draw your attention in this connection to the fact that respect for the territorial and political realities that have been established since the Second World War is regarded in the draft updated program of the Soviet Communist Party as a primary condition for stability, of positive successes in various parts of the world. The draft says that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is strongly opposed to any attempts to review them under any pretext and that it will rebuff any display of getting revenge, unquote.

The system of international relations that determined the post war political structure of the world is a factor of stability in the relations between countries. Any attempt to break down this system can only aggravate international tension. Having put its signature under these agreements, Japan unequivocally pledged to observe them.

A highly important factor in maintaining relations of peaceful coexistence is to expand trust between countries. This is also the aim of the proposal the Soviet Union advanced back in 1981 for holding with Japan an exchange of views on confidence-building measures in the Far East. The proposal is as pressing today since tensions in the Asian-Pacific region continue to mount.

This is primarily due to the fact that under the pressure of the United States administration and of certain quarters in Tokyo, there has been a sharp rise lately in the militaristic activities of the Japanese-U.S. military union. At the same time, some people in Japan do not spare efforts to build up a propaganda campaign about an alleged Soviet threat in order to spread distrust of the Soviet Union among the Japanese.

To overcome the distrust, it is necessary to sit down at the negotiating table. This is what the Soviet proposal is all about.

Another Soviet initiative is a guarantee to Japan of no nuclear attack, in exchange for Japan's guarantee of its non-nuclear status. The Soviet Union proceeds from the assumption that states that do not have nuclear weapons, do not manufacture them, and have none deployed on their territory, have the right to guarantees of their security from the nuclear states. Apparently such a just solution of the issue suitable to both sides would be in the interest of the Japanese people.

Yet the reality is such that the non-nuclear principles proclaimed by Japan are ignored by the Pentagon. According to the Pentagon's schedule, more nuclear capable F-16 fighter bombers are being sited at the Misawa air force base. The idea now is to supply them for Japan's Self-Defense Forces. The number of visits to Japanese ports by U.S. nuclear submarines carrying Tomahawk missiles has reached a record this year.

The above-mentioned Soviet initiative matched the Soviet concept of a comprehensive approach to ensuring security in Asia. This goal -- relaxation of international tensions in Asia -- is also proclaimed in the draft updated program of the Soviet Communist Party. The draft says that Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the basin of the Pacific and Indian Oceans can and must become zones of peace and good-neighborliness, unquote.

The comprehensive Soviet approach to the solution of this issue without any preliminary conditions takes into account the lawful interests of all countries. The path to that lies not through a build-up in military preparations, not through attempts to secure one-sided advantages and not through a policy from a position of strength. Only a comprehensive political settlement of the disputed issues on a fair and equal basis, without infringing on anyone's interests, can stop the process of the mounting international tension.

We are convinced that Japan, with its powerful economic potential, with its growing influence in the international arena, could contribute worthily to strengthening Asian security. As the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, noted in his message to the Japanese prime minister, Nakasone: The USSR and Japan could cooperate actively in such an important cause for the destinies of the nations of the continent. The common concern for peace, as well as the fact that our two countries are neighbors in the Far East, make us duty bound to do so, unquote.

A number of moments have been observed lately in the development of Soviet-Japanese relations. The political dialogue between the two countries has been revived substantially, several important visits and meetings have been held, including at summit level [as heard]. Shortly, in January next year, there will be a visit to Japan by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard Shevardnadze.

Much has been done to create conditions in which a turn for the better could be made in the relations between the USSR and Japan. The Soviet side is fully ready to make use of these conditions, which is shown by its concrete, constructive initiative. It is thus up to Japan now. We are convinced that given mutual desire and with due account for the political realities and for the interests of maintaining peace and promoting security in Asia, progress in Soviet-Japanese relations can be made.

Nakasone Remarks

LD281310 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, November 28 TASS -- The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva deserve the highest assessment, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan told a press conference today. They promoted the stabilization of the situation in the world and opened up prospects for improving Soviet-U.S. relations. Y. Nakasone declared in this connection for an all-round development of Soviet-Japanese relations. Japan and the Soviet Union are neighbours and neighbours should live in peace and conduct a broad dialogue, he stressed.

Territorial Claims 'Illegal'

PM291233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Prime Minister Y. Nakasone's Stance"]

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Nov -- Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone has given a high opinion of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. Addressing a press conference here today, the head of the Japanese government stated that the results of the talks between the leaders of the two great powers deserve the highest evaluation. They have helped stabilize the world situation and opened up prospects for improving relations between countries which are different.

The prime minister advocated all-around development of Soviet-Japanese relations. Noting the recent stepping up in contacts between the two countries, he said that for its part Japan will be making efforts to expand political, economic, and cultural ties with the USSR. However, Y. Nakasone again broached the question of Japan's illegal territorial claims on the Soviet Union during the press conference.

S. KOREAN STUDENTS OCCUPY U.S. CULTURAL CENTER

LD020721 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, December 2 TASS -- Eight South Korean students seized the American Cultural Center in the city of Kwangju today. They barricaded themselves in the building's library and hung streamers, which denounced Washington for conducting a policy of economic neo-colonialism and supporting the repressive Chun Tu-hwan regime, out of its windows. In recent months activists of student organizations repeatedly seized U.S. representative offices to call world public attention to their campaign against the pro-American dictatorship and for the release of political prisoners and free elections.

REPORTAGE ON AFGHAN WAR DEVELOPMENTS

Helicopter Pilot's Exploits

PM211626 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 85 p 4

[Special correspondent M. Kozhukhov report under the rubric "Place of Service -- Afghanistan": "Friend Covering Friend; Three Tales From the Life of Aleksandr Shipunov, MI-8 Helicopter Commander"]

[Text] Afghanistan -- Tale One: About Courage.

The weather then was excellent. Not for nothing do they say in those parts: There is nothing more simple and delightful than an Afghan spring. And it was spring -- mid-May. Not that this time of year had any special effect on Shipunov. Here in Afghanistan you miss crunchy snowdrifts and red maple leaves most of all. And yet, whichever way you look at it, spring is a time for blossoming and all that goes with it.

But there are places in the Panjsher Mountains which even the spring sun does not reach. There, high in the mountains, there is a narrow broken fissure and brown cliffs surrounding a stream which winds along the bottom and rumbles over the shallows. This is the "Ravine of the Five Tigers" -- the main bridgehead for counterrevolutionary gangs on Afghan territory. At the time we are talking about around 6,000 insurgents were concentrated in the Panjsher caves. Raids by sabotage groups were becoming increasingly active...

They were woken by the alarm. By 0600 the helicopters were already airborne. Sasha was in front, covering the squadron commander's aircraft.

A coaxial machinegun fired from an ambush on the outskirts of the village as they were descending. The squadron commander's helicopter dived abruptly groundward. "Zero five, this is Zero seven, machinegun on the left!" Shipunov heard the commander's voice. And he executed a chandelle. His return fire hit the dushman's fire position. One more turn... Then there was an explosion in the cockpit. Armor and glass fragments lashed his face and burned his legs. Pungent smoke clouded his sight, the instruments were virtually invisible.

"Zero seven, this is Zero five, I'm wounded," Shipunov reported. Zero seven was silent.

Shipunov felt rather than saw through the thinning smoke: They were diving groundward. He jerked back on the control -- the helicopter carried on for a few meters but then responded and started to gain height slowly.

"Returning to base," Sasha said.

Strangely enough, he felt no pain. Except that blood was flowing down the instrument panel and making it difficult to control the machine. Kuznetsov, the navigator, opened a sachet and bandaged him. Sasha held the bandage against his face with his left hand -- his right hand was on the control. About 10 minutes later he discarded the bandage. "My blood coagulates quickly," he told me.

The whole crew was in the hospital: Shipunov, Titorenko, and Kuznetsov. The surgeon, having stitched up his wounded mouth, asked whether or not to stitch his face. "Not the face," Sasha shook his head. "I'm not married yet..."

It took a long time -- around 2 months -- for the shrapnel to be extracted. At first Sasha meant to collect it, but then got bored: There were 66 pieces.

But all this happened in the subunit. He was discharged from hospital after 4 days.

Tale Two: Some Thoughts About What a Military Pilot Is.

Some time ago, at the dawn of his recent youth, when Sasha still wrote tender poems, he entered the electronics faculty at Chuvash University. He got in easily, since studying came easy to him. Yet in his 3d year he realized that it had been a mistake and that he was out of place.

Recruitment was under way at that time at the Syzran flying college.

He became a military pilot. This is a romantic profession: "Wings" on blue tabs, like the blue sky. But there are times in this profession when, setting romance aside, it is necessary to snap a salute against your cap with the blue band and say simply: "Yes, sir!" Someone who cannot do that at any moment will never be a real military pilot. Shipunov was a real pilot.

That is why, when the subunit commander called him in -- a man who had been awarded the Order of the Red Star and the DRA's "Star" order -- and asked how he viewed returning to Afghanistan a second time to carry out his international duty, Shipunov simply saluted: "Yes, sir!"

He again became commander of a MI-8 and again flew in the Panjsher Mountains, past the village which had already been cleared of dushmans. But for his new navigator -- Oleg Pechalnyy, still quite a young pilot -- he was not Sasha any more but Aleksandr Nikolayevich. That actually is all that had changed in Shipunov's destiny.

And then there was standby duty, none other. At night two crews stayed beside the helicopters. It was not just six men in blue overalls. It was a "search and rescue team" -- a combat unit ready to fly immediately to the aid of a comrade in trouble.

They heard the order "scramble!"

It meant taking off. It meant an emergency. It meant that someone's life now depended purely on how quickly and accurately they carried out the most important job of their lives.

He immediately saw a helicopter smoking at the foot of a ridge with the crew alongside.

But he also saw something else: A mortar was firing on his helicopter from the nearest hill. "Shelling," his headphones crackled.

"I can see that," Shipunov replied sullenly.

Again and again he attacked, again and again weaving away from the enemy's shots -- it was a supreme test of flying skill, a test only life could conceive. It tested his sangfroid, courage, and character to the limit. And Shipunov had plenty of all three. Not to mention flying skill... We have said that he was a real military pilot. And he won that duel.

Tale Three: How Shipunov Once Refused Point Blank To Carry Out an Order.

Again it was in the Panjsher Mountains. Sasha was again in front: Squadron Commander Sergey Afanasyevich Ustinov's helicopter was flying several dozen meters behind him. It was no accident that they were paired -- two experienced pilots, two combat officers united by everything that comprises the essence of the concept of "international duty." Victories in common. Friends in common who had been left forever in the Panjsher Mountains...

They were flying together -- the party organizer and the squadron commander -- because the mission, for all its apparently routine nature, was still particularly dangerous: A defector who had decided to break once and for all with his bloody past had to be picked up in a ravine. And it had to be done in an area where the dushmans were operating.

At first all went well. The commander reduced propeller pitch and hovered over the ground waiting for the passenger. Sasha remained higher, providing cover. And then dushmans opened up with heavy machineguns from both sides of the ravine. The crews joined battle.

A few minutes later a red light flashed on the instrument panel of Shipunov's helicopter. It meant he was low on fuel. As required, he radioed the commander about it.

Well, Ustinov estimated, there is still some time left. There is the "emergency reserve" in the tank. But the engine could cut out at any moment. Even during a straightforward flight instructions require an immediate return to an airfield.

"Return to base immediately! Do you read me, Aleksandr?"

"I read you: return to base," Shipunov replied. "I'm staying in the ravine."

They returned to the airfield when the mission was carried out. The squadron commander and his subordinate walked together down the runway. "Sasha gave his word that he would return," Ustinov said, shaking his head. And he keeps his word.

That is virtually everything I know about Shipunov. He is 34, slightly taller than average, with short hair, slightly frivolous sideburns, and calm blue eyes. A barely noticeable scar on his left cheek is a reminder of Panjsher. But ultimately these details have no direct bearing on the fact that he has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner and has several combat sorties and more than 1,000 hours in the hot Afghan sky to his credit. Military pilots know -- that's more than a lot.

We were sitting in a shady smoking-room and for a good 3 hours I entertained Shipunov with all types of stories, vainly hoping to engage him in conversation.

Sasha was silent, smiled at my questions, and stroked Shnurok -- a nice black kitten rubbing against our legs. He once had a nasty experience with the press, he said, they wrote such silly things.

I was not allowed into where they live. There is no entry here for outsiders -- that is the pilots' way. The commander told me: Sasha is an excellent wood-carver, his carvings are lovely. A pity I did not see them.

U.S. 'Monitoring' 'Terrorist Units'

LD191107 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] The number of Americans joining counterrevolutionary bands in their raids on Afghanistan increases with every passing day. Even recruiting centers have been opened in the United States which invite veterans of the Vietnam and other wars. Our correspondent reports from Kabul that so-called advisers from the United States are actually monitoring the activity of terrorist units. In neighboring Pakistan there are some 120 centers for training and arming bandits.

CIA, Drug Trade, Aid to Afghan Bandits

LD251157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] According to the Indian news agency PTI, Pakistan is now one of the biggest producers of drugs. This source provides half the heroin handled by secret syndicates in the United States, and 80 percent of the heroin marketed in the countries of Western Europe. Vladimir Beloshapko is at the microphone:

About 10 or 12 years ago there was no drug problem in Pakistan. At that time the name of the country did not appear in the documents of the international committee for drug control. The situation has radically changed. Pakistan, according to AMN, a paper published in that country, has become one of the main bases for cultivation of the opium poppy, and for its processing and dispatch to Western Europe and the United States.

This metamorphosis is anything but accidental. It is directly linked with the changes in the general political situation in the region. Firstly, after the overthrow of the regime of the shah in Iran, and the April revolution in Afghanistan, (?dealers) in drugs lost their positions in those states. Secondly, this criminal business is closely linked with the operations of the CIA in organizing and financing the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan. As far back as 1979 a secret deal was concluded between the CIA and the ringleaders of dushman groups of smugglers. The deal made provision, in particular, for supplies from the United States -- in the guise of medical instruments -- of equipment for converting raw opium into heroin and morphine. About 20 such clandestine laboratories operate in the Peshawar region. Moreover, the CIA stipulated only one condition: Part of the cash gained from the sale of drugs must be donated for the purchase of weapons for the dushman bands.

Such are the facts. They show that the conversion of Pakistan into a major drug-producer is a result of the country's deep involvement in U.S. aggressive designs in the region. Its falling in with these designs causes Islamabad to turn a blind eye to the activity of the producers of the toxic potion.

Claims of Atrocities Rejected

PM271631 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS Political Observer A. Biryukov article for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA under the rubric "Those Who Slander the Afghan Revolution": "CIA Doctors"]

[Text] The doctor's profession has long been considered one of the most humanitarian in the world. Recently, however, some representatives of this profession in the West have clearly been trying to bring its humanitarian status into disrepute. They include, for example, a certain Swedish doctor by the name of Johan Lagerfeldt.

This apology for a doctor has taken on the ignoble task of distinguishing himself in the sphere of black propaganda and of instigating interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state -- the DRA. In connection with the reports persistently circulated in the West about "atrocities" allegedly committed by the Afghan Army and Soviet servicemen, Lagerfeldt, together with three accomplices, illegally entered the DRA and there carried out "investigations," as THE WASHINGTON TIMES writes. It goes without saying that he failed to find confirmation of what he was seeking. Instead he "listened to Afghan citizens," by all accounts those selfsame bandits with whom he had secretly infiltrated the country and who then carried out raids in Afghanistan which were his main source of "information."

The doctor's conclusion from all that he heard was a simple one: "The participants in the resistance movement (his name for the hired killers and terrorists sent into the DRA) are experiencing an acute shortage of missiles," he stated at a press conference in Islamabad. What relationship does this "conclusion" have to medicine? Absolutely none. This is direct encouragement to certain Western circles to give even more extensive assistance to the terrorists.

Lagerfeldt's cock-and-bull stories reek of the CIA and other Western special services, which are trying to paint a distorted picture of the situation in the DRA, denigrate the USSR's internationalist assistance to that country, and at the same time invent a pretext for expanding the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Let us recall, for example, the incident involving French Doctor Philippe Jean-Marie Augaillard, who was sent illegally into the DRA in September 1982, was arrested, and was convicted by the DRA court of illegally crossing the country's border, having links with bandits, helping them in their subversive activity, and collecting information of an economic and political character constituting a state secret. Recruited by the Paris-based organization "International Medical Aid," pediatrician Augaillard used the pretext of giving medical aid to "resistance fighters" to infiltrate Afghanistan's Lowgar Province with the aim of "investigating instances" of the imaginary use of Soviet chemical weapons against the "Mojahedin" (as the dushmans are called in Washington), mentioned in a U.S. State department report published in 1982. Of course, he found no "instances" of this kind. And he finished his adventure caught red-handed by the Afghan authorities in possession of information which he had gathered for transmission to the so-called "Afghanistan Information Bureau," -- information which that bureau and other organizations named by Augaillard then transfer in turn to special services in the NATO countries, above all the United States.

Then came the incursion into the DRA by another doctor, this time from Sweden, on the orders of those selfsame organizations already discredited for interfering in the DRA's internal affairs.

You might well ask why all these doctors, sent illegally into the DRA, have not once tried to investigate the real facts of the atrocities committed in Afghanistan by gangs of hired killers and plunderers sent in from abroad rather than investigate "reports" organized by the West's special services? Why, for example, have they not investigated the brutal murder of 380 inhabitants of (Kasra Narindzh) village by the Saleh Mohammad (Malanga) gang, who filled two deep wells with the victims' severed heads? Is it not because the people subsidizing all these "investigations" do not need the real picture of what is happening in Afghanistan but something quite different? Such as the kind of thing described at a press conference in Kabul 5 November by (Said Kasem) and (Gul Rakhman), two former dushman gang members, now captured. They described how, on the orders of CIA specialists, they donned Afghan and Soviet military uniforms and carried out raids against peaceful villages, in particular Alisang village in Paktia province. And the Americans accompanying them as advisers filmed the orgies of blood carried out by the disguised cutthroats. It is well known that these and other similar vignettes are shown on Western television as "evidence" of those "atrocities" which the Western special services illegally send assault groups of their "doctors," "journalists," and other suppliers of black propaganda into the DRA to "investigate," or rather, to fabricate.

Arvid Rundberg, a well-known Swedish writer and public figure, who visited the DRA, stated at a meeting in Stockholm virtually at the same time as his doctor compatriot was speaking elsewhere that the responsibility for the destruction of Afghan villages and schools and the brutal murder of peaceful civilians in Afghanistan lies with the U.S. CIA, which directs and inspires the bandits' actions. Washington used the same methods in Vietnam and is trying to stifle independent Nicaragua in exactly the same way today, he said. Exposing the fabrications about USSR policy toward Afghanistan, the writer stressed that all this propaganda, aimed at discrediting the Afghan people's friend, is a lie from beginning to end.

Soldier Posthumously Honored

LD291736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] By a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lieutenant Nikolay Kuznetsov has been posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for courage and heroism displayed during the fulfillment of his international duty in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

This occurred in Konar Province on the border with Pakistan, reports a TASS correspondent. The dushmans are particularly active here. They are trying to destroy an irrigation system and to ruin the sowing or harvesting in one of the country's major grain areas, so that hunger comes to the villages.

On this occasion the rebels carried out a number of sorties as they attacked a freight column. Reinforcements and arms had to be moved to the band's location. In order to carry out this task, a company which included Platoon Commander Kuznetsov was singled out to assist an Afghan Army unit. His detachment was detailed for reconnaissance work.

The scouts were unable to find the band in the nearby village, so they set off again along the mountain paths. In another village the scouts came up against an ambush. The men had hardly reached the central area before they were hit by machine gun fire. Kuznetsov's platoon found itself cut off from the main forces of the company.

Lt Kuznetsov ordered his subordinates to break through to their own ranks while he, with three men, remained to cover their departure. These daredevils moved from house to house, covering their comrades. Kuznetsov's group was detained at the end house. The officer noticed that the men from his platoon had managed to join up with their own forces. Just then an enemy bullet hit him in the leg. And when the dushmans again took up the attack, Kuznetsov, realizing that as he was wounded he would not be able to reach his own men, engaged his final battle.

His comrades could hear fierce firing. The lieutenant's rifle struck the enemy. Then the firing died away. The cartridges were spent. Then Kuznetsov grabbed a grenade. And when the dushmans threw themselves upon the officer, hoping to capture him alive, there was an explosion. With his last grenade the hero blew up himself and his enemies. The bandits paid dearly for the death of the lieutenant. The Soviet servicemen who arrived on the scene flushed them out of the village, having completely wiped out the band.

The hero was buried in his home territory, in Tambovshchina.

Freight Convoy Attacked

LD292332 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy in Afghanistan entitled: "Road Through Salang"]

[Text] Winter is coming to Afghanistan and although as yet the snow lies just here on the Salang pass, at a height of more than 4,000 meters, it will soon be in Kabul too and in other towns and villages in the country. [Video shows a road with over 12 vehicles, some trucks, negotiating a curve.]

It must be said that for people of Afghanistan the winter is a time of severe ordeals and first and foremost it is a problem of heating, preparation of food -- you see, I recall that a kilogram of firewood here still costs as much as a kilogram of bread. And therefore the country's main artery, this road here, linking Kabul with the port of Hayratan, doesn't become silent even for an hour. And travelling along it in the first place is fuel, petrol carriers. Pipelines which have stretched out along the road are at work. [Video shows an armored vehicle followed by three trucks; another shot shows a convoy of seven fuel trucks; the paved road on which they travel is sufficient for two lines of traffic.]

Drivers are hurrying for they all realize that soon the passes will close and conditions for transportation will worsen. [Video shows glimpse of Afghan-looking man in uniform, behind him a section of what could be a pipeline; camera cuts quickly to show moving petrol carrier and a truck being overtaken by it; large stationary vehicle in the background]

But it must be said that the enemies of the revolution realize this too. It is precisely at this time that sabotage actions on the roads have intensified. [Video shows shot of road with more vehicles, one marked "danger, inflammable"; at the side of road is a view of the back of a tank, man standing on top.]

This took place on one of the sections of the Kabul-Hayratan route. [Video of mountain top, smoke cloud from where shots are coming; road scene shows two uniformed crouched soldiers, one firing rifle, the other a rocket; camera shows two more soldiers firing rifles from the top of a large tank; overturned burned-out vehicle seen partially next to the tank; close-up of grain smoldering on the ground, followed by view of listing fuel carrier alongside partially covered with flames.]

A dushman band fell upon a convey of peaceful freight [words indistinct due to heavy exchange of firing] As you can see, bread is on fire, and tanks [tsisterny] with fuel are on fire. And battle is underway. [Words indistinct] fighting (?all around) Our soldiers, who were called out here, are engaged in it. A pipeline carrying fuel was also damaged. It is also being quickly restored by the soldiers. Traffic has already been opened up along the road. [Video shows further views of same battle, showing tank gun tip followed by shot of mountain, smoke rising from area hit; close-up of Soviet soldier handling gun, brief shot of listing fuel carrier off the side of the road, another soldier firing rifle near a damaged overturned vehicle; 3 soldiers shown standing firing rifles, then shot of 5 uniformed men in rest position.]

The remainder of the band were taken prisoner and now a severe sentence by the people awaits these hired killers. [Video shows more shots of battle scene, two trucks passing through damaged section of road with crater visible at the side of the road; brief view of section of pipe being moved by soldiers, flames licking section at the side of the road, soldiers repairing pipeline; another view of petrol vehicles passing, including one marked "danger, inflammable"; final shot shows five Afghans in civilian garments walking with hands behind their backs, around them Afghans, not uniformed, holding rifles and conducting them along the road; a badly damaged overturned truck is shown.]

Dushman Attack on Convoy

LD301535 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Nov 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; presenter unidentified]

[Text] Theater of Service: Afghanistan. The dushmans appeared at dawn, and as soon as the column of vehicles rounded the bend they let fly at it with machineguns and submachineguns, although they could clearly see that this was a convoy of civilian vehicles. A gasoline tanker burst into flames, and another vehicle in the middle of the column caught fire.

On receiving his orders, Lieutenant Yuriy Berzin ordered his platoon forward. Private Khakumov, mechanic and driver of the commander's tank, engaged his gears and pointed his tank in the direction of the source of the firing. Fire at that gun, Berzin ordered. It was destroyed by the first salvo.

Khakumov then drove the combat vehicle to the blazing Afghan gasoline tanker and pushed it off the road. The remaining trucks followed the path cleared for them to safety.

'Continuing' Successes Against Bandits

LD010813 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0748 GMT 1 Dec

[Text] Kabul, 1 Dec (TASS) -- Units of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Armed Forces are continuing their successful operations in liquidating bandit groups penetrating the country from abroad. The BAKHTAR agency reports that a gang of 109 dushmans has been wiped out in Konduz province. Gangs of counterrevolutionaries have also been wiped out in the districts of Bagrami and Chahar Aslab in Kabul Province. During the operations ground-to-ground missiles, mortars, grenade launchers, and foreign-made ammunition and subversive literature were seized.

U.S. Funds 'Hinder' Settlement

LD021010 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 2 TASS -- Washington gives greater scope to military interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) by increasing the delivery of arms to the bands of Afghan counter-revolutionaries. TIME magazine reports that the U.S. Congress, by a secret decision, endorsed the allocation of 470 million dollars for the Central Intelligence Agency for those purposes in the current financial year. The appropriation of new huge funds by Washington for the aggression against the DRA indicates that the U.S. Administration intends to continue to hinder a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

U.S. Support for Rebels

LD022105 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 2 Dec 85

["Washington's Words and Deeds" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The Western mass media, above all the U.S. ones, have of late been asserting that there is a change of Washington's approach to some of them, the U.S. Administration is all but prepared to promote the settlement of that situation.

This gives rise to questions. Can it be that the U.S. Administration has awakened to common sense and decided to stop armed interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan? May be they in Washington decided to give up financing and training of counterrevolutionaries and sending their bands armed to the teeth into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to stage brigandage and terror on Afghan land? May be they in Washington decided to contribute to the efforts taken for the purpose of normalising the situation in that region?

Nothing of the kind. As the TIME magazine reports, the U.S. Congress allocated by a secret decision 470 million dollars to the United States Central Intelligence Agency for the current financial year for the increase of supplies to the gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. This is far from the first hand-out to those who have been used by the United States for many years in succession to wage an undeclared war against the sovereign non-aligned state, which is a United Nations member, just as the USA. Moreover, the financing of counterrevolutionary gangs assumes ever wider scopes which is shown, especially, by the latest contributions.

According to TIME, the U.S. secret operations are implemented through agents and front companies which purchase armaments in some countries and later deliver them to Pakistan, usually through the port of Karachi. In Karachi, the consignments of arms are placed at the disposal of the special department of the Pakistani Armed Forces and are carried by army trucks toward the Afghan border, into the area of Peshawar, or the northern part of Baluchistan.

It should be noted that the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST has once described the secret aid given by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to Afghan counterrevolutionaries as the biggest U.S. secret operation since the Vietnam war. The same opinion is expressed by the TIME magazine. It writes that the conflict in Afghanistan is the biggest undeclared war now waged by the United States. And, going by the largesse of the Congress, the United States is not going to stop that war. Quite the other way, it intends to spread the war contrary to Washington's assurances about the striving toward the resolution of "regional conflicts".

Dushmans' 'Crimes,' 'Patrons Dirty Aims'

LD030226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1741 GMT 2 Dec 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Asho with commentary by Vladimir Fadeyev]

[Text] The BAKHTAR Agency reports new facts of dushman terror against the Afghan civilian population. At the same time as millions of Afghans hold the murderers and their patrons over the ocean up to shame, the Western press spares no newspaper and magazine columns or publications of all kinds on the dushmans' so-called heroic efforts in the struggle against government and Soviet forces. Over to my colleague, commentator Vladimir Fadeyev:

In my years of work in Afghanistan I frequently happened to have articles and publications with photographs carried in respectable Western newspapers in my possession. I also saw several television reports on Afghanistan shot by reporters from various Western television companies. The latter, just like the photoreporters, preferred to reach their work locations basically from the other side of the Afghan state border together with caravans of arms and dushman detachments; that is, secretively, in the night, by secret roads and paths. The principles and methods of such cowboy work are probably generated by propaganda directives, elaborated by the masters of psychological warfare, the aim of which is to distort the truth about the true state of affairs in Afghanistan and to fan up slander about the Soviet military threat.

I was talking to a member of one of the bands operating in Bagrami district, not far from Kabul one day. The dushman, taken prisoner, told how their group had been dressed in the uniforms of Soviet servicemen in one of the special camps in Pakistan, and, thus kitted out, had routed Afghan kishlaks and engaged in robbery. In this, all of their actions were recorded by Western correspondents on film. Several dushmans with hands held up, were stationed by an armored troop carrier which had been blown up by a mine against the background of a burnt-down peasant house, representing the crew of a combat vehicle which had been taken prisoner. A photograph of wheat fields burned by dushmans, with the appropriate caption, are passed off as the facts of the Afghan or Soviet forces' brutal acts against the civilian population.

Thus, or approximately thus is how forged documents are made. It is now appropriate to recollect that the trick of disguising people is not new. It was used, for example, by the Hitlerites. When dressed up in the uniforms of Polish soldiers, they attacked a radio station in the German town of Gliwice on 31 August 1939. The next day, 1 September, German forces invaded Poland, and thus the Second World War started from this episode or rather for this reason.

Western propaganda splendidly calls the dushmans themselves mujahedin, which means fighters for the faith. However, the fact that these fighters blow up mosques during services and shoot people in the (?leg) if they refuse to help them, is never written about. Why does the process of disinformation of the Western reader, radio listener, and television viewer about events in Afghanistan continue? It is because the undeclared war against the peaceful Afghan people continues, a war in which Washington alone has already spent hundreds of millions of dollars. It has just become known that official Washington has allocated 470 million dollars for arms supplies to Afghan dushman bands for the current financial year. Herein lies one of the answers to the question as to why Western propaganda is trying so hard to conceal the truth about the dushmans' crimes against their own people and let's add, their patrons dirty aims.

U.S. 'EDGES' PAKISTAN TO PROVOCATION

LD030017 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] New Delhi, December 2 TASS -- Pakistan continues whipping up tension along the control line separating the part of the Jammu and Kashmir State it occupies from the rest of India. The local press reports that in the recent days fire was opened on the positions of Indian troops in Rajauri, Baruti sectors and on other stretches of the control line. The provocative sallies of the Pakistani military have invariably been cut short by Indian frontier guards.

New facts attesting to a heavy concentration of Pakistani Army units close to the control line came to light of late. Command posts and communication centres are being built at a high pace. Communication lines are laid out. The construction of a military airfield is continued with foreign assistance at the plateau close to the city of Muzaffarabad.

Exercises of ground forces, firing practices, training flights of Pakistani war planes and helicopters are held in areas not far from the control line. As India's Minister of State for Defence Arun Singh said in the Upper Chambers of the Parliament, Pakistani war planes and helicopters more than once invaded India's airspace.

In connection with the whipping up of tension near Indian borders by Pakistan, members of the Indian Parliament condemned resolutely the stand of the U.S. ruling circles that are backing Islamabad's militaristic aspirations. B. Chaturvedi, M.S. Gurupadaswami and other delegates, specifically, pointed out that the U.S. military deliveries to the Islamabad regime which are to be increased considerably in the five years ahead, edge on Pakistan to new sallies against India's sovereignty, create a threat to India's security.

VOROTNIKOV, KAPITONOV ATTEND LAO RECEPTION

LD031915 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Today the ambassador for the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] to the USSR gave a reception on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. At the reception were Comrades Vorotnikov, Kapitonov, heads of a number of ministries and departments, military chiefs, and representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations.

RYABOV-LED DELEGATION MEETS WITH PHOMVIHAN

PM021518 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS reports under general heading: "Guests of Laos; 2 December is 10th Anniversary of the LPDR's Formation"]

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Dec -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, received a Soviet party and state delegation on 30 November.

An exchange of opinions took place on questions of bilateral relations and on the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union and Laos. Complete unity of views on the discussed problems was ascertained.

The Lao leader declared the firm support of the LPRP, the state, and the whole Lao people for the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course and its practical steps in the international arena aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, preventing the militarization of space, and curbing the arms race unleashed on earth. A high assessment was given of the results of the visit by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to France and of his meeting with U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva.

The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, K. Phomvihan noted, demonstrated the Soviet Union's sincere desire to establish lasting peace on earth and, at the same time, showed that the aggressive nature of the U.S. Administration's policy remains essentially unchanged.

The participants in the conversation condemned U.S. actions aimed at maintaining tension in Asia. The great importance of dialogue between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN for improving the situation in Southeast Asia was noted.

K. Phomvihan described the successes scored by Laos in the 10 years of people's power and the plans for the further building of the foundations of socialism in the LPDR. He expressed sincere gratitude for the comprehensive assistance and support rendered to the Republic by the Soviet Union.

The participants in the conversation noted with gratification the high level of Soviet-Lao relations, which were further boosted by last August's meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and K. Phomvihan.

Vientiane, 1 Dec -- The Soviet party and state delegation headed by Ya.P. Ryabov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. which is in the LPDR, today visited the international exhibition and trade fair organized in connection with the LPDR's 10th anniversary; the Soviet Union is participating in the fair.

The Soviet guests toured the construction site of a hospital and a polytechnical college in Vientiane, which are Soviet-Lao economic cooperation projects. Conversations were held with Soviet specialists working here. The Lao friends stressed these projects' great importance for the young Republic and expressed heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the assistance rendered to the Lao people by the Soviet Union. The Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the fighters who fell for the revolution.

PARTY GOVERNMENT HAIL LAO NATIONAL DAY

PM021147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR;

To Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council.

Dear comrades! The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people send to you and, through you, to the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council and Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and all the Lao people cordial congratulations and best wishes in connection with the noteworthy jubilee -- the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

Ten years ago the Lao people, under the leadership of their tried and tested vanguard the LPRP, victoriously completed the national democratic revolution which opened a new era in the country's many centuries of history.

The past years have been marked by the Republic's great achievements in building a new life and in the defense of revolutionary gains against the encroachments of the forces of imperialism and foreign reaction. Fulfilling the decisions of the 3d LPRP Congress, the Lao working people have achieved marked successes in implementing fundamental social transformations, developing the national economy, and creating a socialist culture.

The LPDR's peace-loving foreign policy course has won well earned respect in the international arena. Together with the fraternal countries of Indochina, Laos has become an advance post for the forces of peace, democracy, and social progress in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union consistently supports the constructive proposals of the LPDR, the SRV, and the PRK aimed at turning the region into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness. The implementation of the initiatives of the three Indochinese states would promote the normalization of the situation and the strengthening of security on the Asian Continent as a whole.

The fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our parties and states, based on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, develop and strengthen from year to year in the interests of the successful resolution of the tasks of socialist and communist building in our countries and for the sake of peace and international security. The recent visit to the USSR by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, was an important milestone along the path of the further development of Soviet-Lao relations.

Marking the Republic's jubilee together with the LPDR's working people, Soviet people express confidence that the Lao people will achieve new successes in socialist building and make their contribution to the cause of strengthening the socialist community and to the common struggle of the socialist countries and all the planet's progressive forces for peace, the elimination of the nuclear threat, and the lessening of international tension.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all the Lao people successful completion of the fulfillment of the 1st 5-year Plan targets and a fitting greeting for the routine Fourth Congress of the LPDR.

May the friendship, fraternal solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP and the USSR and the LPDR develop and strengthen!

The CPSU Central Committee
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The USSR Council of Ministers

MARSHAL SOKOLOV GREETS LAO DEFENSE MINISTER

PM011755 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Khamtai Siphandon, defense minister of the LPDR.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I cordially congratulate you and servicemen of the Lao People's Army on the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, are full of determination to continue strengthening the friendship and combat solidarity between our fraternal peoples and their armies; they express confidence that the courageous and industrious Lao people and their Armed Forces, guided by socialism's lofty ideals, will win new victories in peaceful creative labor and in the cause of defending their revolutionary gains.

On the day of the portentous anniversary I wish for all personnel of the Lao People's Army to greet the Fourth LPRP Congress with new successes in strengthening the Republic's defense capability.

With communist greetings,
Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

U.S., NEW ZEALAND CLASH OVER NUCLEAR POLICY

LD291042 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 29 TASS -- The Washington administration has notified New Zealand's Government that the United States would abrogate the allied treaty with it if New Zealand passed the law to prohibit entries of nuclear-capable warships into its waters, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES reports today with reference to "high placed officials". News analysts regard that demarche on the part of Washington as an attempt to exert pressure upon New Zealand's Government to make it give up its anti-nuclear policy.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SEEKS BETTER RELATIONS

LD272302 Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Canberra, November 27 TASS -- Foreign Minister of Australia William George Hayden has declared for further development of bilateral relations between Australia and the Soviet Union.

Speaking in Parliament, he has noted that the Government of Australia strives for broader positive relations with the USSR.

Speaking of the most important tasks of Australia's foreign policy, the foreign minister stressed that the Australian Government attaches special significance to the problem of curtailing the arms race, particularly nuclear. Australia stands for liquidation of nuclear weapons and for universal and complete disarmament. As the first step towards that goal, the minister noted, it is necessary to freeze the production, and tests and deployment of nuclear weapons. He said that Australia was in favour of concluding the treaty on universal and complete prohibition of tests of nuclear weapons, believing that this could become an effective step towards curbing the arms race.

William George Hayden noted that his country became one of the main initiators of concluding a treaty to proclaim the South Pacific as a nuclear free zone. If approved by a forum of South Pacific countries, he said, the treaty will become an important contribution to maintaining world peace. The minister expressed Australia's serious concern over France's nuclear tests on the Mururoa Atoll.

ASIAN POWERS OPPOSE 'EASING OF TENSIONS'

OW010859 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The 11th meeting of foreign ministers from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia concluded in August this year. Their peace proposals aroused widespread reaction in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world. The Indonesian paper MERDEKA pointed out: The program put forward at this meeting to resolve conflicts in Indochina has stirred great interest among political circles in ASEAN. The proposals could contribute to dissolving tension around Cambodia.

On this subject, station commentator Glebov writes: These positive reactions have greatly alarmed those Asian powers who vigorously obstruct the easing of tension in Southeast Asia. Hence, they tried hard to label the resolutions of the 11th meeting as a fraud put up by Vietnam in order to cover up its hegemonist ambitions. They claimed that the plan to complete the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army by 1990 announced at the 11th meeting was a big hoax hatched by Vietnamese hegemonists.

Those who relish in tagging Vietnam a hegemonist overlooked the fact that this was an accord between two sovereign states. However, their doing so is not surprising because they will try at all cost to convince people of the absurd view that Vietnam is the manipulator in Indochina. It is worth mentioning that the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia began in the summer of 1982. Since then, there has been a gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers every year. However, in no way does the withdrawal mean that both Cambodia and Vietnam are trying to placate the groups who loudly demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The groups primarily seek the subversion of the Cambodian People's Government and hope that, once the Vietnamese volunteers are gone, Cambodia will become prey to the counterrevolutionary forces supported by their foreign protectors.

The partial withdrawal plan worked out by Cambodia and Vietnam will create a situation in Cambodia that will not please the country's enemies. This is because the prerequisite for the continuation of the withdrawal process is the strengthening of Cambodia's defense capabilities and its armed forces. This is what has happened so far, and this is what we are going to see in the future. It means that the enemies of Cambodia stand to gain nothing from the prospects created by the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army by 1990. This is the very reason why they spared no efforts to vilify the resolution of the 11th meeting of the three Indochinese foreign ministers.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES PRAGUE RALLY ON 'MOSCOW DAY'

PM271514 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 85 p 4

[TASS-MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA report: "Moscow Day in Prague: Beneath the Sign of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] Prague, 21 Nov -- Moscow Day was held in Prague today within the framework of the festival of Soviet culture in Czechoslovakia. A festive meeting between the Soviet capital's delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and representatives of Prague's working people, held at the Palace of Culture, was devoted to this event.

The Soviet guests were welcomed by A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City Party Committee. He noted that Moscow Day in Prague reflects the fraternal, international relations between the peoples of the two countries and the residents of their capitals and is an additional boost to the further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and fraternal friendship. We assure you that the Czechoslovak people will always stand alongside the Soviet people in the struggle for peace and international security.

This year's Moscow Day in Prague is taking place in the memorable year of the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. We are profoundly grateful for the liberation of our country and its capital, Prague. Today the resolute efforts of Soviet communists and the whole Soviet people aimed at accelerating the socioeconomic development of the Land of the Soviets are an inspiring example to us.

V.V. Grishin, who was warmly welcomed by the meeting participants, then delivered a speech.

On Muscovites' behalf he conveyed ardent fraternal greetings and best wishes to Prague's communists and all working people. Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, founded on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the unity of class interests, objectives, and tasks, is continuously strengthened and enriched in the course of the building of socialism and communism and in the joint struggle for peace and international security, the head of Moscow's delegation declared. Its reliable, cementing foundation is the all-around cooperation and close alliance of the CPSU and the CPCZ and the complete mutual understanding and unity of views existing between them.

The friendship between our countries and peoples is rooted in the distant past, V.V. Grishin noted. May 1945, when Czechoslovakia was liberated from the Hitlerite invaders, was a historic landmark on this path. The 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's great victory over Hitlerite Germany, the strike detachment of imperialism, was celebrated in May this year. During that war, which cost the lives of many millions of people, the Soviet Union, with active help from the antifascist and democratic forces, upheld not only the freedom and independence of its own people, but also the interests of all progressive mankind and the fate of human civilization and culture.

The Soviet people, V.V. Grishin said, are proud of their combat collaboration with your country's patriotic forces, headed by the CPCZ, during the armed struggle against fascism. We are profoundly grateful to all Czechoslovak citizens, men and women, war veterans, and children for their solicitude for the memory of the 140,000 Soviet servicemen who gave their lives for Czechoslovakia's liberation.

The jubilee of the Soviet people's great victory over fascism and the 40th anniversary of the conclusion of the national liberation struggle waged by Czechs and Slovaks and your country's liberation from the fascist invaders are inseparable. These historic events determined Czechoslovakia's entire subsequent development and its major achievements along the path of socialist building. We share your pride in the fact that socialist Czechoslovakia today is one of the leading and economically most developed countries in Europe and the world, and we rejoice at the efficiency of the multifaceted USSR-CSSR cooperation in the spheres of the economy, science, culture, and arts, which has scaled new heights over the last few years.

The communists and working people of Moscow and Prague are making a weighty contribution to the deepening of friendship and all-around cooperation between our parties and peoples, V.V. Grishin went on to declare. The regular exchange of delegations of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers and the production, scientific, technical, and cultural contacts are becoming increasingly effective and are producing specific positive results.

A graphic example is subway construction. The close labor collaboration between Soviet and Czechoslovak subway constructors, united in international teams, has helped the successful solution of many complex tasks. The inauguration of Moscow's Prazhskaya subway station and Prague's Moskovskaya subway station, built by subway constructors from Moscow and Prague, on the eve of the 68th anniversary of Great October was wonderful new evidence of our friendship and cooperation.

For Muscovites and for all Soviet people, Prague is a city with long history and great culture. V.I. Lenin lived and worked here. For us, Prague is the city of the heroic uprising of its residents against the Hitlerites in May 1945. Prague is the embodiment of Socialist Czechoslovakia. Muscovites are proud of and value their friendship with Prague's citizens and are doing everything to further develop and enrich it. Cooperating fraternally and utilizing each other's experience in the spheres of party, economic, and cultural building, our capitals are successfully resolving major tasks of socialist and communist building.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak communists and all working people have now entered an important and responsible period of preparations for the scheduled party congresses, the head of Moscow's delegation went on to say. The forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress is an event of vast political significance for our country's communists and working people. It is called upon to determine the strategy and tactics of the multifaceted, purposeful work of the party and the people on the systematic and comprehensive improvement of socialism and Soviet society's further advance toward communism and to elaborate the CPSU's international course in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum ushered in a new and most responsible stage of our party's preparation for its scheduled congress. Nationwide discussion has been launched in the country of the most important party documents to be submitted for discussion at the forthcoming party congress -- the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, changes to the party statutes, and Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR during the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the Period Through the Year 2000.

The core of all three documents of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress is the concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. Under present-day conditions, this is the only way to satisfy the working people's growing material and spiritual needs, to fully reveal socialism's fundamental advantages over capitalism in the economy and in the social and spiritual spehres, and to ensure the qualitative transformation of all aspects of the life of society and its onward movement toward communism.

V.V. Grishin dwelt on Soviet people's historic achievements since the adoption of the Third CPSU Program, and spoke about the great and responsible tasks facing Soviet society, including Muscovites, during the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the period through the year 2000.

At present Moscow's working people, he noted, just like working people all over our country, are working intensively to fulfill the 1985 plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Muscovites have launched many patriotic initiatives. Socialist competition under the slogan "more high-quality output with the lowest material expenditure" was launched widely among labor collectives in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress. Over 200,000 working people have pledged to fulfill their plan targets for 2 and even more months of 1986 by the day the congress opens.

The city party organization, seeking to fulfill the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee, is channeling the working people's efforts toward enhancing the technical standards and quality of output produced, actively struggling to save material, raw material, fuel, and energy resources, and establishing an atmosphere of implacability toward all manifestations of economic mismanagement and waste in labor collectives.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the strengthening of the policy of thrift in everything, the improvement of output quality, and the strengthening of discipline, responsibility, and organization in each sector -- these are the main directions of our work to develop the national economy and solve social tasks, V.V. Grishin declared.

Moscow's working people, like working people all over our country, are characterized by a sense of social and historical optimism. The implementation of the tasks set by Lenin's party will make our motherland even richer and stronger, Soviet people's life even better, and our development even more dynamic.

The head of Moscow's delegation went on to dwell on some questions concerning the international situation. The most serious crime committed by imperialism against the peoples is the unprecedentedly large-scale race in nuclear and other mass destruction weapons which it has unleashed, he noted. To curb the forces of militarism and war and ensure strong peace and realiable security is the fundamental task of our time.

The CPSU and the Soviet state speak openly about the objectives of their foreign policy and the ways to attain them. Soviet policy and the policy of the fraternal socialist states is entirely predictable, it does not contain any puzzles or ambiguities. It is a policy, V.V. Grishin said, based on Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence between the two opposing systems. We proceed from the premise, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum, that only a stable and reliable policy is worthy of states and parties aware of their responsibility for the fate of peace in our age, which is full of contradictions.

The Soviet Union firmly believes that the historical dispute between the two opposing social systems can and must be resolved by peaceful means, not by force of arms but by the force of example in all spheres of society's life. It is possible to prevent war and save mankind from catastrophe. In this connection V.V. Grishin recalled that the USSR has already implemented a number of unilateral measures, thus setting an example of responsibility and of a serious approach toward the most acute problem facing mankind -- the problem of war and peace.

The Soviet Union arrived at the Geneva meeting with clarity of approach toward the main problems of our time, with a sense of responsibility to its own people and all mankind, and with a desire to secure a fair and constructive solution of urgent problems on which the fate of peace depends.

The USSR and its allies, the socialist community countries, do not encroach upon the security of any country and do not seek military superiority, but they will not allow the military-strategic equilibrium prevailing in the world arena to be broken, either. They are sufficiently strong to deliver a crushing rebuff to any attempt by imperialist aggressors to encroach upon the security and peaceful labor of their peoples. You and we have every reason to face the future with confidence, the head of Moscow's delegation declared. A guarantee of this is provided by the correct and scientifically verified course of our communist parties and by the firm alliance and unbreakable friendship of the fraternal peoples.

The participants in the rally sent a message from Prague's working people to Muscovites. We, the message emphasizes, are proud of the enormous successes scored by the CPSU and the Soviet people. We unanimously support the Soviet Union's Leninist peace-loving policy, which accords fully with the aspirations of all peoples on the planet.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY DETAILED

LD291413 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 28 (MTI) -- Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, president of the Hungarian Planning Office, Thursday held talks in Moscow with Nikolay Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and president of Gosplan, the state planning committee. The politician signed a protocol on the results of the coordination of the two countries' national economic plans for the years 1986-1990.

The central planning organization drew up the agreements for the years 1986-1990 with the involvement of the ministries and enterprises concerned. The value of the coordinated mutual deliveries is to reach 51,000 transferable roubles and 1,500 thousand million forints. Trade turnover envisaged for 1990 is 15 per cent higher than the 1985 amount.

The results of the plan coordination reflect the agreements reached in theoretical questions of economic contacts at the talks of the party and government leaders of the two countries. These agreements promote also implementation of the two countries' long-term programme of the development of economic and technical-scientific cooperation valid until the year 2000.

Agreement has been reached on the continued delivery of energy carriers and raw materials essential for the Hungarian economy. Hungary will be able to satisfy half of its energy demand from Soviet import also in the next plan term and will pay for additional amounts of energy with more farm produce and foods, machines and equipment. In order to increase Hungarian natural gas import soon an agreement is to be reached on cooperation in the construction of a new gas pipeline at Yamburg.

The mutual deliveries of machinery and equipment help satisfy an important part of the two countries' demand. Almost 60 per cent of Hungarian exports to the Soviet Union are machinery, including buses and other vehicle industry products, telecommunication, computer engineering products, instruments and others. Hungarian deliveries of engineering products for the Soviet oil and gas industry are also growing.

Hungary participates in the implementation of some Soviet economic development programmes of top priority including the food industry and consumer goods industry, as well as in the improvement of production and public services. Hungarian companies will intensify participation in the reconstruction of Soviet light industry farm machinery and chemical factories.

Over the next five years over 160,000 cars and 10,000 trucks are to be imported from the Soviet Union. Hungary imports many indispensable machines and components for coal mining, natural oil and gas mining, [words indistinct], the construction industry and electronics. The Soviet Union continues to extend technical assistance to the expansion of the Paks nuclear power station.

The cooperation agreements reached by the governments, ministries and economic organizations play a role of growing importance in the development of Hungarian-Soviet economic contacts. The majority of the over thirty production specialization and cooperation agreements were extended simultaneously with the plan coordination agreements, and new proposals were elaborated where the old ones lost their timeliness. These agreements cover over 60 per cent of Hungarian engineering exports and 40 per cent of imports and as much as 90 percent of the chemical exports and 70 per cent of imports.

It has been agreed that the two countries will continue to cooperate and expand cooperation in alumina and aluminum production. New agreements are being drafted on cooperation in the manufacutre and joint delivery of microelectronical products, custom-built technological equipment and materials, industrial robots, and auxiliary products.

Much attention was paid during the plan coordination talks to an increase in the technical and qualitative standard of the machines and equipment delivered for one another and it was agreed that measures will be taken regularly to ensure compliance with such requirements. To ensure the implementation of goods deliveries the parties worked out new transport development measures, which became necessary because of the changes in the structure of commodities and the increase of their volume.

Agreement was reached on the conditions and methods of achieving a balance of payments. On the basis of the objectives approved during plan coordination the foreign trade ministries will soon draft the 1986-1990 trade and payments agreement and sign contracts for good deliveries for the coming year. The two countries decided to make plan coordination a regular practice and they identified proposals and subjects for long-term cooperation that need to be discussed further. They agreed to continue to seek possibilities of the mutual expansion of the exchange of goods and services.

PONOMAREV, CHERNYAYEV MEET WITH MSZMP DELEGATION

PM021010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] G. Kotai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chief of the MSZMP Central Committee International Department, and a group of Hungarian party workers were in Moscow 27 through 29 November in accordance with the plan for interparty ties.

The Hungarian comrades were received by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During consultations at a CPSU Central Committee section and the CPSU Central Committee International Section, in which O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and A.S. Chernyayav, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee took part, certain topical questions of Soviet-Hungarian relations, ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP, the international situation, and the world communist and workers movement were discussed. S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

CPSU SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SED ON HOFFMANN DEATH

PM031033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To the SED Central Committee

The CPSU Central Committee expresses profound condolences to the SED Central Committee in connection with the death of that eminent party and state figure of the GDR and veteran of the German workers movement, Comrade Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR national defense minister.

Comrade Heinz Hoffmann's life and activity were inextricably linked with the struggle for the triumph of the great ideas of communism, for the consistent implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism, and for the victory of socialism on German soil. Soviet Communists and all Soviet poeple will preserve forever in their memories the bright image of Comrade Heinz Hoffmann -- an unbending fighter against fascism and staunch Marxist-Leninist who made a great contribution to the consolidation of friendship and all-around cooperation between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and the GDR. The CPSU Central Committee also expresses its profound condolences to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

The CPSU Central Committee.

NIKONOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN COUNTERPART 29 NOV

PM021141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] On 29 November V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received V. Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and A. Petkov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Agro-industrial Union Central Council Executive Committee. During the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atomsphere, there was a discussion of some questions of the development of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex.

GOSAGROPROM CHAIRMAN RECEIVES BULGARIAN OFFICIALS

PM021159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] V.S. Murakhozskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom [state agro-industrial committee], has received V. Tsanov and A. Petkov [respectively BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian National Agro-industrial Union Central Council Executive Committee].

A talk took place on questions of cooperation in spheres of the agro-industrial complex and proceeded in a warm, comradely atomsphere.

BCP, CPSU DELEGATION DISCUSS INTERPARTY TIES

PM021331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP, a group of CPSU party workers headed by V.M. Gayev, chief of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Machine Building Section, was in Bulgaria 25 through 30 November and familiarized itself with the BCP's organiztion and political activity in improving the quality of the output produced. The group was received by BCP Central Committee Secretary K. Zarev.

KATUSHEV RECEIVES POLISH TRADE MINISTER

PM021301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] A conversation was held on 28 November between K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and A. Wojcik, Polish foreign trade minister. Questions of Soviet-Polish economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

KAPITSA, CSSR'S MURIN SIGN CULTURAL AGREEMENT

LD032325 Prague CTK in English 1659 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec 3 (CTK correspondent) -- Large-scale exchange of art ensembles and particularly intensive cooperation of leading young writers and artists between Czechoslovakia and the USSR are provided for by a plan of cultural and scientific cooperation for 1986-90, which was signed here today.

Under the agreement, signed by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa and Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stefan Murin, the climax of art and culture exchanges in the next five years will be the days of Czechoslovak culture in the USSR in 1988 and days of Soviet culture in Czechoslovakia in 1990.

The agreement envisages intensive cooperation in science and university and secondary vocational education through raising qualifications of experts in various branches, lectures etc. The exchange of radio and television programs and cooperation in the printing industry and distribution of books will also increase.

GANYUSHOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY

PM021423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.P. Ganyushov, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, was in Hungary 25 through 30 November and was familiarized with the MSZMP's experience in improving the management of the economy, including in the sphere of foreign economic relations. The delegation was received by F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

ARISTOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

PM021441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] On 30 November a talk took place between B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and V. Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. There was an examination of questions connected with the fulfillment of the protocol on trade turnover in 1985 and other agreements on trade and economic questions and also with the devolopment of Soviet-Romanian trade in 1986-1990.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

SOKOLOV GREETS SFRY COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL FETE

PM021145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Admiral of the Fleet Comrade B. Mamula, SFRY Federal Secretary for National Defense.

Esteemed Comrade Federal Secretary! On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I am sending you and all Yugolsav servicemen cordial congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the SFRY's proclamation. On the occasion of the SFRY people's national holiday I wish Yugolsav People's Army personnel new successes in improving their combat skills. I express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries' and peoples and armies, tempered during World War II, will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

Communist Greetings.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

SUPREME SOVIET BEGINS TALKS WITH BUNDESTAG GROUP

LD031555 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 3 Dec 85

["Meeting at the USSR Supreme Soviet" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 3 TASS -- Conversation between a delegation of the FRG Bundestag and a group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet started at the USSR Supreme Soviet today. The delegation of the FRG Bundestag is led by President of the Bundestag Philipp Jennings. There was an exchange of opinions on topical international problems, as well as problems of bilateral relations. The attention of the guests was called to a major political event of international life. The Geneva meeting of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President of the United States Ronald Reagan which can bring about a positive change of the political and psychological climate in international relations, their improvement, lessen the threat of an outbreak of nuclear war. The assessment by the Soviet Union of the results of the Geneva meeting, its role in international affairs was clearly and precisely set out in a resolution adopted by the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In the interests of peace and achieving changes for the better in international relations, the Soviet Union is striving to interact with all states regardless of their social and political system. The Soviet Union's principled line at the development of cooperation with the FRG on the basis of the Treaty of Moscow, respect for the existing territorial and political realities in Europe, and duly taking into account the interests of each other's security remains. unchanged. The Soviet side is for treasuring and replenishing the accumulated experience of bilateral cooperation. The head of the delegation of the FRG Bundestag emphasized the importance of a political dialogue between the two countries which is aimed at consolidating relations between states and mutual understanding of the two peoples. The widening of the ties between the two countries is a factor of considerable importance for a stable development of relations between the two states, the European and world situation.

EVOLUTION OF UK POLICY ON SDI 'LOOKS STRANGE'

LD040819 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 4 TASS -- "The results of the Soviet-American Geneva meeting were welcomed by the British public and politicians," PRAVDA's London correspondent Arkadiy Maslennikov says. "The next day after the Geneva meeting, BBC conducted a poll of TV viewers. The results were quite symptomatic: Three-fourths of the respondents said that the accords reached in Geneva made them more confident of the future. Also, most the respondents pointed out that both sides had benefited equally by the Geneva meeting, the Soviet negotiators had argued their viewpoint more efficiently and convincingly than their American counterparts. The evolution of British official policy on the plans to militarise space looks strange, to say the least, in the present-day situation," the journalist continues. "Only recent senior members of the Thatcher cabinet were publicly warning against the attempts to spread the arms race into near-earth space. This, they justly pointed out, could increase instability in international relations and enhance the threat of war. Lately, however, the same figures have been openly stating their intention officially to involve Britain in the so-called 'research' on the 'star wars' programme in the immediate future and, moreover, have voluntarily become pushers for the Pentagon, lobbying other NATO countries, primarily West Germany, to join in the programme. Neither do the British leaders find any convincing response to the invitation to join in the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions."

NATO SOCIALIST PARTIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON GENEVA

LD291837 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, November 29 TASS -- "The positive climate in which the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was held is promising constructive relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in the future," points out a communique of the conference of representatives of the Social Democratic and Socialist Parties of NATO countries. The conference has come to a close in Bonn. "Therefore special importance is being attached to securing that the impulse which was given by the summit towards achieving progress does not lose intensity as a result of the lack of new initiatives which could have led to mutually beneficial accords," emphasizes the communique which was introduced to a press conference here today. The participants in the conference called on the leadership of the USSR and the USA to respect the obligations arising from joint accords, including the SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties as well as the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limiting of anti-ballistic missile systems, and to adhere to the strict interpretation of its provisions.

"The USSR and the USA," the communique says, "should agree on ways for radical cutbacks in strategic arms concerning both the launching systems and warheads, ban the testing and development of anti-missile and anti-satellite systems and to abandon preparations for transferring the arms race to outer space". The communique urges the two sides to reach unity of views on the question of a moratorium on tests of nuclear weapons and to strive for the conclusion of a treaty next year to ban any nuclear explosions.

The vital interests of Western Europe in matters of security and disamament urgently require that the governments use all their influence to make the current talks more productive and to prevent a further intensification of the arms race which is to the detriment of European security, the participants in the conference maintain, addressing the leaders of the countries of this part of the world.

The governments of West European countries, the communique stresses, should come forward with their own initiatives with a view to achieving concrete results at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms, at the Vienna talks on Mutual Reduction of the Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe, as well as at the Stockholm Conference on Security- and Confidence-building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe. West European countries should strive for an active dialogue with Eastern countries in order to reach mutual understanding in the solution of security problems.

"The development of new weapon systems poses a threat to stability and brings with it new still more complex problems for East-West security. It is essential to prevent the spreading of the arms race to outer space as a result of realisation of the U.S. 'Strategic Defense Initiative' (SDI) and other projects," the communique points out.

'EUROPEAN DEFENSE INITIATIVE' IMPEDES ARMS TALKS

LD030049 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports: The rightwing political circles and the military-industrial complex of the FRG not only intend to involve Bonn in the preparation of Reagan's "star wars" but are also striving to "supplement" the notorious SDI programme with their own "European version". The influential DER SPIEGEL magazine today came out with the revelation of these dangerous designs. With a reference to documents of the Bonn Military of Defence the magazine reports that a programme entitled "The European Defence Initiative" has been drawn up by the Defence Ministry.

This envisages the creation of a qualitatively new system of anti-missile defence, meant for hitting missiles and planes with the use of the latest military-technical equipment, including laser and electromagnetic weapons.

One of these days Defence Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU) [Christian Democratic Union] intends to submit the version drawn up in the FRG to the consideration of the opening autumn session of the NATO Council. The fact that the "European Defence Initiative" might seriously impede the just started dialogue between the USA and the USSR does not concern the Bonn minister who, just as his United States counterpart Caspar Weinberger, is banking exclusively on the policy "from the positions of strength", the magazine writes.

According to the information of DER SPIEGEL, such militaristic designs were conceived in Bonn late in 1982, that is, immediately after the rightwing conservative government of the CDU, CSU [Christian Social Union] and the Free Democratic Party came to power. The theoretical "substantiation" of these militaristic designs is the hackneyed propaganda thesis about the alleged "menance from the East".

The Bavarian aircraft concern "Messerschmitt Boelkow Blohm", (MBB) one of the main suppliers of armaments and military equipment to the Bundeswehr, gave assistance to the Bonn Defence Ministry in the drawing up of the programme. The MBB, Siemens and AEG-Telefunken concerns set the tone in the drawing up of this militaristic programme, the magazine writes. Jointly with the Dill military concern, the MBB has already created a model for a laser unit to hit targets in the air. The Bonn provided 25 million marks for the purpose. Alongside with Manfred Woerner, chief of the CSU, Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss inspires these militaristic designs.

The creation of the so-called "rail gun" is another trend of the designing that has been started. In the framework of the "European Defence Initiative" both weapon systems are planned to be ground-based, while their homing systems are to be air-based.

The relevations published by DER SPIEGEL show that Bonn, which talks about its adherence to a world with the lowest volume of arms, is actually working intensively for the creation of qualitatively new military programmes.

U.S. SEEN PRESSURING TURKEY INTO NEAR EAST ROLE

PM021143 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Soldatenko article under the rubric "Exposed by the Facts": "Provocative Gathering"]

[Text] A seminar has been held in Istanbul on the theme "Security of the Eastern Mediterranean; the NATO Viewpoint." This militarist talking-shop was conducted by an Ankara foreign policy institute on the initiative of and paid for by the United States. The participants included a United States group headed by U.S. Under Secretary of State W. Schneider, representatives of Turkey's foreign and national defense ministries, and experts on Near and Middle East problems from a number of other NATO countries.

The United States set the tone. D. Finn: member of the Senate Intelligence Committee; J. Yurechko, staffer of the U.S. Defense Department intelligence directorate; and Pentagon representatives S. Thompson and F. Peterson put forward hackneyed anti-Soviet fabrications. But even among such a specially selected audience, as Western journalists noted, all the speakers achieved was to "get themselves into a ridiculous situation on their own initiative through their utter anticommunism."

Judge for yourselves. The Pentagon representatives went all out to substantiate the claim that "tension is increasing in the eastern Mediterranean through the USSR's fault" and to push the NATO countries to reinforce the bloc's southern flank still further. As evidence, they presented Pentagon documents, that apparently, until recently, were kept under lock and key, which reveal the Soviet Union's operational plans for the "invasion of Turkey." In this connection U.S. military intelligence specialist (Yurechko) talked at length about a "detailed plan to capture the Turkish capital" which was formulated by the USSR and Bulgaria, it seems.

Peterson went even further, claiming that an invasion "has already been rehearsed at a number of exercises including the Kavkaz-85 exercises." Delirium? No, deliberate provocation.

With regard to Turkey, U.S. Under Secretary of State Schneider stated that changes in the important role played by this state in the region will be determined by the extent of the Near East crisis. This is a responsible role, he stated, which must be played, like it or not. In other words, if Israel, with U.S. blessings, undertakes new aggressive action against the Arabs, Turkey could be drawn into bloody carnage against its will. This is the prospect prepared for Turkey, according to the Pentagon scheme.

At the time the seminar was being held a number of provocative articles about the "Soviet plans to invade Turkey" were filtering into the right-wing Turkish press. The intimidation of Turkey, aimed at intensifying the U.S. and NATO military presence in this country, presumably did not coincide by chance with the Turkish-U.S. talks on extending the term of the bilateral agreement on "cooperation in the defense and economy spheres."

ATTEMPTS TO SPLIT FINLAND'S SKP PROMPTS 'CONCERN'

PM021506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "For the Unity of Finnish Communists"]

[Text] Helsinki, 28 Nov -- Finland's democratic public is expressing growing concern over the line taken by some members of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] leadership toward splitting the communist party and the people's democratic movement in the country. Many SKP district organizations and hundreds of primary party organizations are condemning these actions in their resolutions and statements and emphasizing that the political situation in the country and the immediate tasks of the struggle for peace, for the working people's socioeconomic interests and democratic rights, and against intrigues by rightwing circles demand unity within the communist ranks. It is noted in particular that the rightwing circles are relying on undermining the SKP's unity in their hopes of weakening the positions of Finland's political forces, which are the mainstay of the course of friendship and good-neighborliness with the Soviet Union.

Many eminent politicians and influential press organs holding the most varied political views describe the actions aimed at splitting the SKP as contrary to the country's national interests. Attention has been drawn to this by Prime Minister K. Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, and Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen, chairman of the Center Party. Essentially those who are pursuing the split have enjoyed support only from the constitutional party of the right and, strange as it may seem, from the leadership of the Finnish People's Democratic League.

A national "Committee of SKP Party Organizations for Unity Against Split" was formed here a few days ago on the initiative of a large proportion of Finnish communists. All 17 statutory district party organizations are represented on it, together with communists working in the trade unions, in the sphere of science and culture, in the women's, youth, and antiwar movements, and in various mass organizations.

The information report on the committee's formation says that its task is to rally the efforts of SKP party organizations and communist party members and supporters in the struggle against splitting and attempts to weaken the SKP's Marxist-Leninist ideological and political foundations. The presidium of the committee of SKP party organizations includes E. Kaajakaari, J. Kajanoja, I. Nieminen, K. Sinerva, T. Sinisalo, and E.-J. Tennila.

SPANISH POLICY ON NATO, EEC, U.S. BASES ANALYZED

LD302347 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 30 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov: Chairman of Spain's socialist government Felipe Gonzales has announced that a national referendum on Spain's NATO membership will be held in March 1986. It was confirmed simultaneously that Madrid intends to achieve a reduction in the number of American military personnel employed at four bases on Spanish territory and that it will not allow the reintroduction of U.S. nuclear weapons withdrawn from Spain at the demand of Adolfo Suarez in 1979.

THE WASHINGTON POST recalls in this connection on November 30 that Gonzales in the past opposed Spain's entry into NATO. According to the paper, the chief factor which contributed to a change in his convictions was a linkage between his country's membership in the North Atlantic bloc and in the European Economic Community of which Spain is to become officially a member on January 1, 1986.

During parliamentary debates on Spain's possible entry into NATO in 1981 (during the rule of the right-centre government of Calvo Sotelo), the socialists adopted an unequivocally negative stand. They aired the view that it was wrong to link NATO membership with Spain's relations with the EEC, noting that the two issues are quite different. Such was the mood of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party in the runup to the 1982 elections in which it scored a victory.

Speaking at a Madrid press conference before the polls, Gonzales said that once in power his party will return not only to the question of Spain's NATO membership. He said talks would be held with the United States with a view to reviewing their bilateral agreement on bases of July 2, 1981. All similar agreements, concluded since 1953, the Socialist Party leader added, were a gradual "sell-out of Spain's sovereignty."

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was the first foreign dignitary to have paid an official visit to Madrid after the formation of the socialist government. It was agreed not to change a single line in the bases agreement concluded under Sotelo, but to work out an additional document that would make it possible to reconcile the agreement with the decision to "freeze" relations between Spain and NATO, proclaimed by the new Spanish authorities.

On February 24, 1983, the Spanish foreign minister and the U.S. ambassador in Madrid signed a protocol consisting of three clauses. The first of them proclaimed that none of the provisions of the July 2, 1981 agreement should be regarded as predetermining the question of Spain's integration within NATO's military structure. The second clause confirmed the right of each side to table at any moment a proposal to revise the agreement. And the third clause stipulated that such a revision may become necessary if Spain decides in the future to change its status vis-a-vis the North Atlantic bloc.

Ironizing about the alleged "spin-offs" of the agreement to Spain, CAMBIO-16 magazine wrote, "At present, the brilliant results of American military aid, granted in exchange for the use of bases in Spain, are several ships which since long outlived the sensible terms of service life, fighter bombers which can be forced to fly only thanks to competence and efforts by Spanish Air Force personnel, and tanks which were to be considerably modernized already in our own country."

Today, the real linkage is not in the question of attitude to NATO and the EEC, but the problem of Spain's military commitments within the NATO framework and bilateral agreements with the United States. According to the Paris newspaper LE MONDE, the latest demarche by the head of the Spanish Government is explained by his intention to play up to the country's public mood in advance of the referendum on Spain's NATO membership. At that, the paper observes, what he seeks to achieve by reduced U.S. military presence is Spain's continued membership in the North Atlantic alliance.

POSTPONEMENT OF SPAIN'S ENTRY INTO NATO ASSESSED

LD010010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 30 Nov 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Aleksandr Korshunov]

[Text] In Madrid it has been announced that the Spanish Government has once again postponed parliamentary debates on the questions of security and foreign policy. These are called, for short, the NATO debates. They should have been held already in spring, in April; then they were carried over to June; from June to October; from October to December, and now, as has become known, they should be held only at the end of January of next year. What has brought about the repeated postponement of the debates about the entry of Spain into NATO? I invite Valentin Gorkayev, our correspondent in Madrid, to answer this question:

[Begin Gorkayev recording] Officially, this is explained by the difficulties of the government's working calendar. But many Spanish observers consider that the ground is being prepared for a refusal to carry out a referendum on Spain's membership in NATO; several ministers have already spoken in favor of this. I should like to remind our listeners briefly of the essence of the question. In their pre-election program, the Socialists promised to hold a referendum, or a national vote, on the question of the country's membership in NATO, having in mind the use of the referendum as an instrument for the withdrawal of Spain from this bloc. Last year, however, they changed their position, and now they are coming out in favor of continuing the country's membership in NATO.

A natural question arises. Why should the government hold a referendum, if it is in favor of Spain's participation in NATO? However, it is dangerous for it to refuse to conduct this plebiscite. The risk of losing voters' confidence is too great. To conduct the referendum, when only 19 percent of Spaniards, according to the opinion polls, have pro-Atlantic views, is no less risky. Hence the indecision, and the continual postponement of debates, of how the question submitted to a referendum should be formulated. Essentially, the government has only one way out remaining, as they say here, to win the referendum. But for this it is necessary to convince the majority of Spaniards that they should vote for the continuation of the country's membership in the Atlantic bloc. A pro-NATO propaganda campaign has already started here. Numerous interviews are being given to Spanish and foreign press media; appearances on Spanish television, among them those of NATO figures, are being organized, in mid-December U.S. Vice President Bush will visit Spain, and his visit is intended to be used to strengthen this pro-NATO campaign.

In their turn, the Spanish peace supporters are not going to weaken their activities, after the mass demonstrations for the country's withdrawal from NATO, which were held all over the country on 10 November, and in which about 1 million people took part. On 10 December hunger strikes will start in several Spanish towns. New demonstrations and meetings will be held for a referendum. The struggle surrounding Spain's membership in NATO is intensifying.

ALEKSEYEV ON 'CHAOS' AT LUXEMBOURG EEC MEETING

OW030815 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Dec 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Sergey Alekseyev]

[Text] A session of the European Communities Council at the level of EEC heads of state and government opened in Luxembourg on 2 December. Our commentary:

[Alekseyev] Hello, comrades. Probably at no time since the creation of the EEC have the leaders of its member-countries begun their traditional meeting in such a chaotic atmosphere as a result of the problems and contradictions facing them.

A meeting of foreign ministers of the Common Market member-countries has just finished quite unsuccessfully in Brussels. Convened literally at the last minute to somehow prepare for the current session, it did not succeed in finding even compromise solutions to problems such as expanding the powers of the European Parliament and the EC Commission, developing political cooperation within the EEC framework, a guarantee for observing the national sovereignty of member-countries, and coordinating their foreign policies.

A meeting of finance ministers of the European group of 10 held before that in the Belgian capital ended in failure, because not all of them agreed to increase the community's expenditure next year when, as you know, it will be enlarged by two new members, Spain and Portugal. The results of the conferences of the ministers of agriculture, transportation, and so on were just as unencouraging.

There are mmany reasons for disagreement among the Common Market countries. They include the special agricultural policy of London and Bonn, which are striving for a reduction of credits here, and the opposite position taken by France. More than the others, France is concerned about the admission into the EEC of its southern neighbors -- Portugal and Spain -- in whom in turn the United States and Japan are primarily interested. They are increasing capital investments in these countries and are prepared to use them as a springboard for an offensive on EEC markets.

In general, the protectionist policies of Washington and Tokyo and their forceful pressure on the Western European partners is just about the main reason for the chaos in the Common Market, a chaos that is a heavy burden primarily on the shoulders of the working people of these countries, a chaos that is unlikely to be resolved by the EEC session which began today in Luxembourg.

GROUND FORCES CHIEF VISIT TO ALGERIA REPORTED

Departs 1 Dec

PM031101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Official Visit"]

[Text] Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and deputy defense minister of the USSR, left Moscow for Algiers 1 December on an official visit.

At the airport Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy was seen off by Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel General D.A. Grinkevich, chief of the ground forces main staff; and other generals and officers.

Major (Salakh Bashir), military attache at the Alerian Embassy in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

Visits Military Academy

LD022009 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The Soviet military delegation which has been on an official visit to our country since yesterday, visited the Armed Forces Military Academy at Cherchell this morning. This afternoon it left for Oran, where it was welcomed by the commander of the second military region, Gen. Hocine Benmalem, with high-ranking officers of the region. I remind you that the Soviet delegation is led by Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of Soviet Ground Forces.

CPSU DELEGATION AT ISRAELI PARTY CONGRESS

LD032335 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1801 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Nenashev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, left Moscow today to take part in the work of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Israel.

PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

PM021458 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Solidarity With the Palestinian People"]

[Text] Soviet people nurture invariable solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle for the implementation of their inalienable rights and for an all-embracing and truly just settlement in the Near East region. This was emphasized in Moscow 28 November at a public meeting devoted to the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people.

The speakers expressed their confidence that the political intrigues and the methods of intimidation and bloody repression used by imperialism and Zionism are incapable of forcing the Palestinians to abandon the main objective of their struggle -- national self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The speeches stressed that the unity and cohesion of the Palestinian resistance movement's forces and the coordination of their actions with all anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world constitute the guarantee of victory.

R.M. as-Sha'ir, PLO charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, said that the Palestinian Arab people are firmly aware that they are not alone in their struggle, they have on their side the Soviet Union and all who are sincerely interested in ensuring that lasting peace reigns in the Near East.

In the statement which they adopted the participants in the meeting angrily condemned the Israeli policy of genocide and repressions.

The meeting was attended by heads of diplomatic missions from a number of Arab states accredited in the Soviet Union.

MORE REPORTS ON EGYPT-LIBYA BORDER TENSION

U.S. Increases Presence

LD040248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2018 GMT 3 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver; announcer-read report]

[Text] The whole situation in the Near East has worsened over recent days especially due to the concentration of Egyptian troops on the Libyan borders and due to the U.S. provocation against Libya.

American planes based in the Near East have been put on heightened combat readiness. The incidents of U.S. military planes flying along Libyan borders have increased. U.S. Navy ships with 4,500 American servicemen aboard have arrived in the Israeli port of Haifa.

Coastal Situation 'Tense'

LD021752 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1547 GMT 2 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] According to information that continues to come in, the situation in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Libya, is becoming extremely tense. The JANA agency reports that the United States has stepped up its military presence in this region. Aircraft carriers, transport, and other warships of th U.S. Navy have been moved up to the island of Crete. In accordance with the plans, Egyptian troops which had been moved up to the frontier with Libya, have been put on full combat readiness. The smallest of incidents may lead to a dangerous development of events, writes the paris LE MONDE today. As you know, the hijacking of an Egyptian passenger plane to Malta served as a pretext for this military show of force. It has been officially confirmed in Washington that three U.S. officers, including General Wiggin, arrived in Malta on board the same plane as the Egyptian commandos who stormed the Egyptian Boeing, seized by terrorists.

Syria To Fight 'Aggression'

LD030520 Moscow TASS in English 0512 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, December 3 TASS -- Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam of Syria arrived in Libya on a visit. In an interview with JANA News Agency he expressed Syria's full support for Libya which counters the conspiracy of the forces of imperialism and reaction. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stressed that any attempt to start aggression against Libya would be met with a worthy joint rebuff on the part of the two Arab countries.

Khaddam Voices Solidarity

LD031123 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, December 2 TASS -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of Syria who has arrived here for a visit has voiced Syria's solidarity with the people of Libyan Jamahiriyah who are countering today the aggressive intrigues of imperialism that have been intensified of late. Syria believes that the encroachments of the imperialist and reactionary circles on freedom and security of Libya are directed against all the Arab nations, he said in an interview with the JANA news agency. This is why in case of an aggression the Syrian Arab Republic will side with the fraternal Libyan people against those who unleash it.

JANA reports that 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was received by the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to whom he handed over a message of President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria.

Arab Congress' Telegram

LD032238 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, December 3 TASS -- The permanent secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has expressed serious concern and anxiety over the exacerbation of the situation on the Lebanese-Egyptian border following concentration of Egyptian troops there. The participants in the session resolutely condemned the instigatory role played by the United States which provokes the aggressive action against Libyan Jamahiriya, which pursues anti-imperialist course on international arena disagreeable to the United States. In addition, the USA itself is concentrating its naval force along the coast of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

In a telegram addressed to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, the members of the permanent secretariat expressed on behalf of all peaceloving forces and national liberation movements of the Arab region, firm solidarity with the Libyan people who oppose aggressive schemes of imperialism and reaction.

The Libyan leader continues to receive telegrams from Arab and other countries which express support in the face of encroachments by imperialist circles on Libya's freedom and independence.

A mass demonstration in protest against conspiracies by imperialism and reaction against Libyan people was held in the town of Al Bayda. The demonstrators, residents of the town and villagers from eastern regions of the country, expressed firm resolve to uphold the gains of the September Revolution and foil the aggressive plans of the enemies of the Libyan people -- American imperialism and its accomplices.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MUGABE VISIT TO MOSCOW

PRAVDA Reports Arrival

PM031121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "An Official Visit"]

[Text] Robert Gabriel Mugabe, president and first secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) party and prime minister of Zimbabwe, arrived in Moscow 2 December on an official visit as head of a party and government delegation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers.

R. Mugabe and the members of the delegation were met at the steps of the aircraft on Vnukovo Airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also in the welcoming party were V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; USSR ministers B.I. Aristov, B.P. Bugayev, G.A. Yagodin; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; TASS General Director S.A. Losev, S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; G.A. Ter-Gazaryants, USSR ambassador to Zimbabwe; and other officials.

Among the welcoming party were O.T. Ndanga, Zimbabwean ambassador to the USSR; the heads of diplomatic missions of a number of African states accredited to the USSR, and African students studying at the capital's VUZes.

The guests were welcomed by representatives of Moscow's working people.

The state flags of Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport and an honor guard of troops from the Moscow garrison was mounted. A band played the two countries' state anthems.

N.I. Ryzhkov and R. Mugabe inspected the Soviet servicemen.

The welcoming ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

The state flags of Zimbabwe and the USSR and welcoming banners were hung on the streets and squares of the capital through which the motorcade, accompanied by an honour escort of motorcyclists, passed on the way from the airport.

Continues Talks With Ryzhkov

LD031441 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (TASS) -- Talks between the USSR and Zimbabwe continued in the Kremlin today.

They are being conducted by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Robert Gabriel Mugabe, president and first secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front, and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Robert Gabriel Mugabe arrived in Moscow on Monday on an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers at the head of a party and government delegation.

Agreement, Protocol Signed

LD031645 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Today talks between Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Robert Mugabe, president and first secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe ended in the Kremlin. Taking part in the talks were Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee of the Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate-member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and other Soviet officials on the Soviet side, and members of the party and government delegation on the Zimbabwean side.

Robert Mugabe expressed great satisfaction with the meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the detailed exchange of opinions which took place during the meeting.

In drawing up the results of the talks held, Comrade Ryzhkov and Robert Mugabe pointed out that the agreements reached will promote the further deepening of friendly Soviet-Zimbabwean relations in various fields. The sides supported the development of interparty links, the expansion between both countries of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and trade on a long-term basis. Comrade Ryzhkov and Robert Mugabe signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe. The protocol on cooperation between the CPSU and the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front was signed by Comrade Ponomarev and Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe Witness Mangwende.

During the talks a joint communique on the results of the meetings, conversations and talks held was adopted, which will be published. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a sprit of mutual understanding.

Ryzhkov Speech

PM031723 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

["Speech by Comrade N. I. Ryzhkov", member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at dinner in honor of a Zimbabwe party and government delegation headed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow on 2 December]

[Text] The friendly visit to the Soviet Union by a party and government delegation from the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by the president and first secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] and prime minister of the republic, he said, is an event of great importance in relations between our countries.

In greeting Comrade Robert Mugabe, outstanding fighter for Africa's freedom and independence, and the other statesmen and politicians from the Republic of Zimbabwe, we cordially greet the people of that country, who have taken the path of independence and progress following a persistent and selfless struggle against the colonialist and racists.

Under the leadership of the ZANU-PF party, the people of the young republic are building a new life, and Soviet people perceive with a feeling of solidarity and sympathy their successes in strengthening national sovereignty and implementing progressive transformations in the intersts of the broad masses of the population.

We feel close to and understand the socialist goals proclaimed by the ZANU-PF party at its second congress. It is obvious that Zimbabwe is also interested in our experience in socialist building and in the utilization of the fundamental advantages of socialism in our advance along the path of Great October.

The 27th CPSU Congress will be a memorable landmark on this path; it will sum up the results of the creative activity of the party and the people in the past few years and will determine the tasks for the country's further developemnt on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress and enhance social production efficiency.

The Soviet-Zimbabwean talks which started today demonstrated the proximity or coincidence of the two countries' interests on a broad range of questions. This applies primarily to the most burning problem of our time -- the problem of war and peace -- and also to their reciprocal desire to cooperate actively for the sake of ensuring peaceful conditions for every people's life and labor, for free development along the chosen path.

The results of the meeting between M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U. S. President R. Reagan in Geneva were perceived with gratification and hope all over the world. The Soviet Union's course of curbing the arms race and improving the international situation, which was consistently implemented in Geneva, enjoys increasingly broad support and approval. This strengthens the belief in the reality and great potential of active cooperation by all countries and political and social forces striving to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe hanging over mankind. A few days ago the USSR Supreme Soviet, the supreme organ of state power in our country, declared in its resolution that the Soviet Union will do everything within its power to translate the Geneva accords into practical deeds, and expressed the hope that the United States will take an equally responsible approach.

We treat with respect Zimbabwe's active stance in the struggle for peace and cooperation among peoples. International confidence in your country's policy was demonstrated in the selection of Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, as the venue for next year's eighth conference of heads of state and government from nonaligned countries. The Soviet Union highly values the role and importance of the nonaligned movement as a factor acting for the benefit of peace, equality, and the freedom and independence of peoples.

Not everyone likes the liberated countries' policy of consolidating their political independence and economic self-sufficiency. It is, however, a reality and, moreover, an objective necessity. The peoples alone choose the path of their development and their friends and allies. The Soviet Union is totally in solidarity with them in this, and invariably gives the liberated countries its selfless support.

During the last 25 years independent Africa has marched far ahead in its development, but even today we are witnessing the merciless exploitation of the African countries' natural and human resources by people used to seeing them as a traditional source of huge profits. The Soviet Union considers that the urgent problems of Africa's independent development demand major constructive solutions. The issue concerns primarily the necessity to restructure international economic relations on an equal and democratic basis, to end imperialist plunder of the continent's states and any manifestations of interference in their internal affairs.

The world public is legitimately alarmed by events in southern Africa, where the racist South African regime, relying on the support of its imperialist patrons, is pursuing a policy of aggression and state terrorism toward neighboring countries and is obstructing the acquisition of independence by Namibia's people. It is engaged in cruel violence against participants in the liberation movement which is opposing the inhuman apartheid system. But no matter how many atrocities are committed by the racists, the day is coming when the Namibian people's struggle will be crowned by victory. No pseudo-reforms are capable of saving the apartheid regime from the wave of popular anger. The Soviet Union's solidarity is with the struggle of the patriots in Namibia and South Africa, headed by the South West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress.

The policy of friendship and cooperation which our country implements toward African states is a principled and long-term policy which accords with the peoples' interests and serves the cause of peace and progress. We are guided by precisely these principles in building our friendly relations with the Republic of Zimbabwe.

In conclusion N.I. Ryzhkov wished the entire party and government leadership and the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe great successes in the consolidation of independence and in development the path of socioeconomic progress and prosperity and advocated the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the ZANU-PF, between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Zimbabwe, and between the Soviet and Zimbabwean peoples.

Mugabe Speech

PM040912 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

["Speech by Comrade R. Mugabe," president and first secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] and prime minister of Zimbabwe, at dinner in honor of a Zimbabwe party and government delegation headed by him at the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow on 2 December]

[Text] I and my entire delegation, he said, are exceptionally pleased and consider it a great honor for us to be here with you today, he said. Your words of greeting and the warmth and hospitality accorded to us by your party and by the government and people of this great country and of this splendid historical city of Moscow have deeply touched our hearts. I want to assure you with all sincerity that we feel quite at home here and appreciate our friends' warm reception.

Our visit to your wonderful country is the materialization of a long-held wish and desire on my part, and I am exceptionally thankful to you for making it possible. As you know, my visit is not simply the performance of official duty with all its importance. It is also -- and this is more important -- a mission of friendship dictated by the feeling of comradeship, mutual respect, and love existing between the peoples of Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union. In this connection allow me to convey to you warmest greetings from the Central Committee of our party, the ZANU-PF, and from the government and revolutionary people of Zimbabwe.

The present superb relations between our two governments are highly valued by both our peoples. They will undoubtedly continue to strengthen since they are built on a firm foundation and are rooted back in the days when Zimbabwe's oppressed people waged a fierce struggle against colonialism, imperialism, and international capitalism. Our liberation struggle, like liberation struggles elsewhere in the world, was the result of our people's natural desire to regain their freedom and to take up the position rightfully belonging to them in their own country and in the international community. Our struggle, directly or indirectly, used to its advantage the lessons of your struggle, which culminated in the victorious October Revolution in 1917, and afterward the moral, political, and material support so generously and selflessly given to us by the socialist countries, including your country.

The history, experience, and ultimate success of your revolution were highly important determining factors in our fierce revolutionary liberation struggle since they became a source of inspiration for our people. With the material, political, diplomatic, and moral support of your country and other progressive states in the world, we succeeded in continuing our struggle and opposing an enemy who was frequently better supplied and armed to the teeth to struggle for the unjust cause he was pursuing.

We in Zimbabwe feel a sense of enthusiasm and enormous joy in noting that your country's interest in Zimbabwe also continued to grow after we gained our freedom and independence. Our two countries are developing mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres, and particularly in the cultural, political, diplomatic, and economic spheres where we, the young republic of Zimbabwe, again perceive the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as an example, a source of inspiration, and, frankly speaking, a lodestar. My present visit in response to your kind invitation gives us a superb opportunity to exchange experience, ideas, and opinions on how to expand and deepen our cooperation in various spheres.

As you know, the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe was guided by the philosophy of Marx and Lenin as one of its fundamental principles. It is therefore not surprising that my party and government have armed themselves with Marxism-Leninism as a fundamental philosophical concept whose principles will direct us in the process of our socioeconomic transformations. After almost a century of political oppression and cultural and economic exploitation by imperialism beneath the flags of successive settlers' racist regimes our people decided that the new Zimbabwe must have a socialist society. At its Second Congress, held in August 1984, my party put forward a development program on whose basis the government is now elaborating the 5-year development plan for the period starting next year. Zimbabwe's people are becoming more and more deeply aware of the fact that they must be not only masters of their policy but also masters of their economy, because political power without economic power is hollow. Thus, true democracy must be manifested not only from the viewpoint of the people's right to a political voice, but also from the viewpoint of their right to be masters of their natural resources and to develop and utilize them. For us the best form of ownership of our economic resources is the form which puts the means of production in the hands of our workers and peasants.

Our modest efforts in the implementation of qualitative socioeconomic transformations have produced certain successes, despite the numerous obstacles created by historical and other factors beyond our control. As you know, over the last 4 years our countries have had to face droughts which have been very prolonged and the most devastating in the present generation's memory.

I am happy to announce, however, that partly thanks to the government-elaborated programs to combat the drought aimed at improving the position of people, and partly thanks to the persistent labor and cooperation of our people, Zimbabwe has survived with exceptional success 3 drought years in succession. Thanks to abundant rainfall, last year was most favorable for us in the agricultural sphere. We are naturally counting on next year being successful.

Unfortunately, a conflict situation exists in our region. South Africa's white minority racist regime, convulsively trying to consolidate its apartheid system and secure white domination, is pursuing a triple strategy in this region, namely: It is applying repressive domestic legislative and administrative measures; second, it is occupying Namibia illegally and refusing to obey UN resolutions aimed at granting Namibian independence; and third, it is engaging in acts of open aggression and destabilization against neighboring states. Thus, the Pretoria regime is waging a malicious war against every person and every state in our region and has dared to challenge the cause of democracy and the struggle for social justice and respect for human dignity and progress.

But we for our part are resolved to support by all available means the oppressed people of South Africa and the Namibians in their just struggle against the oppressors and colonizers, regardless of the consequences. This is why we call on all our friends and on the international community to exert all possible pressure and, in particular, to impose and effectively apply mandatory economic sanctions against the diehard racist regime in Pretoria.

We categorically reject as a hypocritical fabrication the argument put forward by those who would ultimately gain economic and financial advantage from the continuing oppression and exploitation of the broad masses in South Africa and Namibia, the argument that mandatory economic sanctions would only damage and cause hardship to the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia. These same hypocrites declare to the world that sanctions would damage the economies of independent states in our region.

The true reason for the opposition to sanctions is totally unrelated to the need to protect the interests of the oppressed masses in South Africa and Namibia, with which gain in all respects from the imposition and effective application of sanctions aimed against their oppressors.

Zimbabwe notes with gratification and gratitude the moral and material assistance given by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to forces in our region and other parts of the world struggling for their freedom and for human rights. We are also grateful for the diplomatic and material support which you and other socialist and progressive countries are giving to independent African countries in this region to enable them to withstand destabilization, intimidation, and blackmail by the apartheid regime. As the struggle for liberation gathers strength, the frightened regime will also step up, first, its repressions against the black population of South Africa and Namibia and, second, its operations to destabilize its neighbors. We are encouraged by the fact that we can continue to rely on your vitally important support.

Zimbabwe and other developing countries are also exceptionally alarmed and concerned at the present situation in the world. In particular, the tense relations between the two world blocs, which are exacerbated by the present race in the sphere of nuclear arms production, make us feel uneasy.

We do, however, feel grateful and enthusiastic in connection with the fact that the recent historic meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and President R. Reagan did take place, and that it can mark the onset of a new climate of international peace and understanding. I would like to mention your efforts and statesmanlike wisdom and perspicacity displayed in the attempts to reduce the current international tension for the sake of universal peace and security. Zimbabwe, together with the rest of the world, hopes that much greater results will be achieved at the subsequent meetings, that the nuclear arms race will be halted, and that this will lead to total disarmament. Zimbabwe, just like all the nonaligned countries, is resolutely against the proliferation of the arms race into space and does not accept the "star wars" concept.

If the world wishes and sincerely thirsts for anything, it is the total elimination of the nuclear threat to human civilization.

I would like to repeat against that I and my delegation are exceptionally pleased that we are here with you. Allow me to thank you once more for your friendship, kindness, and hospitality. May this friendship lead us to even firmer friendship and cooperation.

Departs Moscow

LD041044 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 4 TASS -- Robert Gabriel Mugabe, the president and first secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) party, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, left Moscow today. He has stayed in the Soviet Union at the head of a party-and-government delegation on an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At the airport Robert Gabriel Mugabe and the delegation members were seen off by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Boris Ponomarev alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials.

MORE REPORTS ON ALIYEV VISIT TO ANGOLA

Meets Dos Santos

LD040955 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Luanda, December 4 TASS _- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA), has received Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who is heading the CPSU delegation at the Second Congress of the MPLA-Workers Party.

The two men had a friendly conversation during which they discussed matters aimed at developing bilateral relations as well as questions of the present-day international situation in the light of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

Geydar Aliyev spoke of preparation for the 27th Congress of the CPSU and of the party's activities to accelerate the socio-economic development of Soviet soceity, to improve the style and methods of work, and to upgrade economic management.

The Soviet Union's solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people, who are repulsing the agression of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa supported by U.S. imperialists, was reaffirmed.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed gratutide to the Communist Party and the Soviet people for their invariable assistance to and support for revolutionary Angola in building a new society and in resisting the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and its servants. Mutual striving to deepen versatile Soviet-Angolan cooperation was expressed, and the importance of widening contacts between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers Party was emphasised.

Addresses Party Congress

LD032308 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast; passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The Second Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola continues in Luanda. The delegates and guests gave a warm welcome to the speech by the head of the CPSU delegation, Comrade Aliyev. He said, among other things: "Only 10 years have passed since the banner of independence unfurled over Angola. This is very little but even in that period the Angolan people managed to achieve considerable successes on the path it has chosen. Much work has been carried out in overcoming the difficult legacy of colonialism, building a just, democratic society, and restoring and developing the economy. The prestige of Angola is noticeably rising on the world scene. Being an active participant in the Nonaligned Movement, it consistently opposes imperialism, colonialism, and racism and favors peace."

Comrade Aliyev went on to talk about how Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people are preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress: "Comrades, it goes without saying that the attainment of the high goals of communist construction which we have set and the further unfailing rise in the prosperity of the people is possible only under conditions of stable peace and international understanding and cooperation. That is why, for the Soviet Union and for all socialist countries, the maintenance of peace is the major vital necessity. As the great Lenin pointed out, peace was and always will remain the ideal of socialism. In striving to achieve the implementation of this ideal, the Leninist Communist Party and the country of soviets do not for one moment halt the struggle to create such an international situation that will facilitate the strenthening, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between peoples." [applause]

Comrade Aliyev dwelt on questions of Soviet policy in relation to states and countries defending their freedom and independence. "In Africa, just as everywhere in the world, our policy is open and honest. We are in solidarity with the aspiration of the African countries to protect their sovereignty from the encroachments of the aggressive imperialist forces. We resolutely condemn the intrigues of the racists and their agents against the countries that have liberated themselves. You can rest assured, dear comrades, that the just cause of Angola will also in the future unfailingly meet with the all-round support and solidarity of Soviet people. We shall continue to work together, comrades, to ensure that our cooperation becomes more close and fruitful with each passing day." [applause]

Remarks on Summit

PM031652 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading "Congress of the Angolan People's Militant Vanguard"]

[Excerpts] Luanda 3 Dec -- CPSU delegation head G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly greeted by those present, today addressed the Second Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Congress which is being held here.

"A world without war or weapons, a world of good-neighborliness and honest cooperation, a world of friendship among the peoples is socialism's ideal and our policy's objective," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed. "We set ourselves the task of ending the arms race and press not in words but in actions for a most radical solution to the problem of nuclear weapons -- their complete prohibition and destruction."

This is precisely why the Soviet Union considers it essential to make use of any chance, any opportunity to set a limit on the arms race and halt the slide toward war. These were precisely the considerations which determined our approach to the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and to the assessment of its results.

The Geneva meeting was a very major political event in international life. A fundamentally important result of the meeting was the fact that the USSR and U.S. leaders' joint statement said: Nuclear war must not be unleashed, it is important to avert any war between the USSR and the United States -- both nuclear and conventional -- and to not strive for military superiority.

The meeting again confirmed convincingly the correctness of the initiatives and actions recently implemented by the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at resolving key questions of international security: The reduction of the war threat and a radical change for the better in interstate relations in the world arena.

In assessing the results of the Geneva meeting the Soviet Union, as the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution notes, proceeds from the premise that they are capable of exerting a positive influence on the improvement of the general climate of present-day international relations and lessening the probability of nuclear catastrophe.

Of course, a single meeting was not able to radically change the international situation and clear away the rockpiles [zavaly] built up over the years. We are realists and did not and do not expect such miracles. Furthermore the assurances given by the American side in Geneva must be backed up by real actions and U.S. policy. As for our party and the Soviet government, we intend to do everything to achieve the elimination of nuclear war on the basis of preventing an arms race in space and curtailing [svertyvaniye] it on earth. We are prepared to do and will do everything possible to see that fear of war disappears from the peoples' lives, the principles of justice and cooperation triumph, and lasting and immutable peace is established on earth.

In making efforts to curb the arms race the Soviet Union, and I would particularly like to stress this, is concerned not only for its own security and the security of its allies. We are convinced that in the present crucial period no people, large or small, and no country, developed or developing, can stand aside from the struggle for peace. Peace is mankind's common asset, and everybody must display concern for this common asset. For in a nuclear war not only will there be no victors or vanquished, there will simply be no observers -- people counting on "sitting out" or "waiting out" a nuclear catastrophe, so to speak -- left either.

The arms race is a heavy burden on the whole of mankind. Today around 800 billion dollars are spent on military purposes in the world every year. A truly astronomic sum! If this money was switched to the resolution of peaceful tasks it would be possible in the shortest space of time to put an end to famine, epidemics, illiteracy, and poverty and to accelerate the elimination of economic backwardness. You obviously know that the USSR has repeatedly proposed to the western countries that agreement be reached on reciprocally reducing military budgets so that part of the funds released can be channeled into aid to developing countries. Unfortunately, to date there has been no response to our appeal, but we are not withdrawing or retracting it.

Our new intiatives in the sphere of curbing the arms race go in the same direction, and if they received the requisite response from the United States this could promote the solution of problems which are today acutely confronting the enormous and diverse world of the developing countries. Our party and country advocate that people's efforts and energy and mankind's genius be directed not toward the creation of more and more new means of destruction but toward the objectives of prosperity and peaceful development. [Passage omitted citing Aliyev remarks on Soviet support for liberated countries, southern Africa policy, support for Angola].

African Solidarity Statement

LD031518 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Luanda, December 3 TASS -- The USSR is ready to do and is doing its utmost for the fear of the war to be removed from the life of the peoples, for the principles of justice and cooperation to triumph, for durable and stable peace to be firmly established on earth, Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stated here today. He is heading a CPSU delegation which is attending the second Congress of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Workers Party.

We should lay special emphasis on the fact that when exerting efforts aimed at curbing the arms race, the Soviet Union shows concern not only for its own security and that of its allies. We are sure that in the present-day crucial period no nation, big or small, no country, industrially developed or developing one, should remain aloof to the struggle for peace. Peace is the common property of mankind, and all should take care of this common property.

There will be neither winners nor vanquished in a nuclear war, nor even any observers left -- those who hoped, so to say, to "shelter" from nuclear catastrophe, to "sit it out", Geydar Aliyev pointed out.

The arms race rests as a heavy burden on all of mankind. About 800 billion dollars are spent in the world daily [as received; Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1335 GMT on 3 December here reads "annually"] purposes. What an astronomical sum. If this money were switched to the solution of peaceful tasks, it could be possible to put an end in the shortest possible period to hunger, epidemics, illiteracy and poverty, to speed up the elimination of economic backwardness. The USSR repeatedly proposed that it and Western countries agree on a reciprocal reduction of military budgets so as to channel part of the funds released to aid developing nations. Regrettably, our appeal has not as yet met a response, but we do not withdraw it, do not revoke it.

Our latest initiatives for bridling the arms race go in the same direction and if they drew an appropriate response from the United States of America, that could help resolve the acute problems confronting the huge and multifaceted developing world today. Our party and country stand for the people's strength and energies, for the genius of mankind to be directed not to creating ever new instruments of destruction but to promoting prosperity and peaceful development.

We see the peoples which have thrown off the yoke of colonialism and embarked on the path of independent development as friends and equal partners.

Developing friendly relations with newly-free countries and enhancing internationalist solidarity with the communist and revolutionary-democratic parties of these countries and with popular national liberation struggles is a most important direction of the international course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. It is recorded on the draft new edition of the programme of the CPSU that our party comes out for the growing influence of the liberated nations to further promote the cause of peace and social progress.

The Soviet Union sides with the states and peoples who are repulsing the attacks of the aggressive forces of imperialism, who are upholding their freedom, independence and national dignity. We strongly demand that an end be put to the aggressive actions against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, that the Israeli troops be pulled out from all the captured Arab lands, that the Palestinian people exercise their right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, that imperialist interference in the affairs of South-East Asian countries be stopped.

In Africa, just as everywhere in the world, our policy is a policy that is sincere and honest. We solidarize with the striving of African countries to protect their sovereignty against the encroachments of aggressive imperialist forces. We condemn resolutely the designs of the racists and their agents against newly free countries, among them Angola, their attempts to denigrate fraternal assistance rendered to your country by the USSR, Cuba and its valiant soldiers-internationalists, other states of the socialist community. No blackmail and pressure can compel us to withdraw support from the just struggle against racism, against imperialism's neo-colonialist policy. In the framework of equal cooperation and as far as possible we help emergent states create modern national economy, eliminate poverty, combat diseases, illiteracy.

We shall, as ever, be siding with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa who, under the guidance of SWAPO and the African National Congress, are upholding their sacred right to independence and freedom. And we are convinced that not far off is the day when those peoples burst the abominable chains of colonial and racist bondage.

The Soviet Union declares for restructuring international relations on an equal, democratic basis, for the creation of a new international economic order, for ridding newly-free countries of the shackles of debts imposed on them by imperialists. Our country has understanding for the aims and activity of the Non-Aligned Movement. It is in favour of the enhancement of its role in world politics.

The USSR will continue siding with non-aligned countries in the struggle against the forces of aggression and hegemonism, for settling arising disputes and conflicts through talks. It will be declaring against involvement of non-aligned states in military-political blocs, Geydar Aliyev said.

True to its internationalist duty, the Soviet Union has been supporting resolutely from the outset the struggle of the Angolan people under the guidance of the MPLA against colonialism, the head of the Soviet delegation said. Our party and our people are together with you now too in your just struggle for the creation of new society. Angola's just cause will invariably be meeting all-out support and solidarity of Soviet people. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries is an earnest of this.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS CUBAN COUNTERPART

FL300018 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Trade Ministers Boris Aristov and Ricardo Cabrisas from the USSR and Cuba, respectively, met in Moscow to discuss trade negotiations between the two countries in 1986. The two officials also analyzed the important donation made by the USSR to Cuba for the damage caused by Hurricane Kate. Cabrisas is in Moscow to participate in the CEMA meeting on foreign trade, which is held every three months.

CUBAN DELEGATION VISITS AZERBAIJAN

GF022029 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] A delegation of ideological workers from the Communist Party of Cuba has visited Azerbaijan SSR. The members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the work of the republic's party organization and that of the Azerbaijan popular education organs aimed at realizing the main directions of reforms in the general education and vocational training schools. The guests visited a number of establishments and administrations, [words indistinct], and sites of interest in Baku. Ramiz Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received the guests from Cuba.

SOKOLOV GREETS CUBAN ARMED FORCES MINISTER

PM011757 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Paul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba

Esteemed Comrade Minister! Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I send you and all Cuban servicemen combat greetings and cordial congratulations on the 29th anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba.

We value highly the relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation which have taken shape between our countries' peoples and armies. Soviet servicemen will continue to do everything necessary for the further development of these relations in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism. I wish for you and all personnel of the Revolutionary Armed Forces to greet the Third Communist Party of Cuba Congress with new successes in strengthening your motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

CPSU GREETS ARGENTINE CP'S FAVA ON BIRTHDAY

PM021014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA]

Dear Comrade Athos Fava! We cordially congratulate you, a prominent figure in the Argentine and international communist and workers movement and a sincere friend of the CPSU and our country. on your 60th birthday.

Your life is a worthy example of the life of a revolutionary who has devoted all his powers, rich life experience, and talent as a leader to the struggle for the cause of the working class and all Argentine working people and for the independence and sovereignty of your motherland. In Argentina and abroad you have won profound respect for your vigorous activity in defense of peace and against the threat of thermonuclear war and the imperialist "star wars" plans.

Soviet communists make a high assessment of your principledness and consistency in defending the Marxist-Leninist principles of the international communist movement and your contribution to the development of traditional fraternal ties between the CPSU and the PCA and friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Argentine peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fava, great new successes in your activity for the good of your motherland and in resolving the tasks facing Argentine Communists and good health and personal happiness.

The CPSU Central Committee

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 29 Nov 85 adds the following to this report:]

Today, by order of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Athos Fava was awarded the Order of Lenin for great services in the struggle for the cause of peace, democracy, and social progress and his contribution to strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Argentine peoples, as well as in connection with his 60th birthday.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST LEADER ALMEIDA INTERVIEWED

Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Interview with Secretary General of Chilean Socialist Party Clodomiro Almeida -- time and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] We would like you to give an evaluation of the current Chilean situation and tell us about the tendencies that have sprung from the November protest and the elections of the FECH [Chilean Students Federation].

[Almeida] I think that this spring was very meaningful in the development of the Chilean political process. As you have well pointed out, the results of the 4 and 5 September protests and the recent FECH elections as well as the recent protest-stoppage that just took place in Chile and which was so successful among the large majority of the citizenry demonstrates a change in the country's situation favorable to the forces struggling for the establishment and renewal of Chilean democracy and the weakening of the military regime.

I believe that from this point of view we are right in being optimistic and confident that the Chilean popular movement, its working class, and its leaders will intensify this trend of weakening and (?softening) the military regime. It likewise foretells, and I believe this sincerely, the return of democracy and freedom to our country sooner rather than later, as President Allende used to say.

[Question] Comrade Almeida, we believe that the role of the National Workers' Command [CNT], of the youth, slumdwellers, and women, is acquiring historic dimensions.

[Almeida] I believe that the events of recent months or rather of recent weeks, I'd say, show the noticeable mobilization of the workers and people within the democratic forces.

The strikes of the coal miners and longshoremen, and the demonstrations of the copper miners clearly show how the working class is increasingly assuming a decisive role in the struggle for democracy in our country. This is very important, since the CNT already proposed in the meeting of the Labor Federations council the need to start planning a national stoppage that will be a decisive blow to the military dictatorship. Therefore, they are progressively organizing the commission for this purpose, in which the worker masses will, of course, play a decisive role.

I think that the results of the present protest are encouraging for the proposal of the CNT to form an entity that would unite all the Chilean social organizations which will play a decisive role in the coming weeks. The changes that were made in the military junta in the last few days are symptoms that the regime's process of decay is arriving to its backbone, the Armed Forces. Therefore this is an element that the popular forces have to evaluate properly, because it shows that if the mass struggle continues developing with the intensity of the last few weeks, the regime will continue to sink in a swamp from which it will be impossible to get out as long as Pinochet and his regime continue in power. Thus, this is a decisive element for all Chileans to take into account together with all the proposals of the Chilean left, and of the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] in demanding democracy now and the ouster of Pinochet as an indispensable and sine qua non condition for reaching democracy. This is increasingly being understood by a great majority of Chileans.

From this point of view, I consider that we are living through a decisive moment in our national political life; and more than ever, I am sure the return to democracy in Chile will not take long and soon we will find ourselves in our country with a freedom and democracy conquered through the struggle and effort of all the Chileans.

SALVADORAN REBEL SAYS SUMMIT 'STABILIZING FACTOR'

PA031609 Moscow TASS in Spanish 1210 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Panama City, 3 Dec (TASS) -- In a statement to TASS, Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front] said that the Geneva summit was an important stabilizing factor and has produced elements for a detente in the current international situation.

He stressed that this is only the beginning of a path leading to the solution of an extremely dangerous international situation created as a result of the aggressive policy of the current U.S. Administration, adding that concrete steps are necessary in that direction.

Guillermo Ungo said that U.S. intentions of expanding the arms race into space, at any rate, is a dangerous policy that contributes to international tension. He added that this policy has negative repercussions on the situations in various parts of the world.

Ungo stressed that the peaceful tone used by the U.S. Administration is in total contrast with its daily policy in Central America, where it supports reactionary, antipopular regimes.

REPORTAGE ON RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET MEETING

Leaders Attend

LD030753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet session opened half an hour ago in the Grand Kremlin Palace. The deputies assembled for the morning sitting greeted with thunderous and prolonged applause Comrades Gorbachev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Talyzin, Yeltsin, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, and Nikonov.

The session approved the agenda, including the following issues:

-- The Plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development for 1986, and the progress of fulfillment of the current year's plan;

-- The RSFSR Budget for 1986, and implementation of the 1984 budget;

-- Ratification of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the republican Gosplan, is now delivering a report on the first item on the agenda.

Maslennikov Outlines 1986 Plans

LD031142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0901 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Republic's State Planning Committee, presented a report on the first item on the agenda of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session.

At the beginning of his speech he said:

[Begin Maslennikov recording] Esteemed comrade deputies! The session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet is taking place in an atmosphere of great political and labor upsurge brought about by preparations for the 27th congress of the party. The Soviet people are conducting active discussion of the pre-congress documents approved by the October 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Up to the Year 2000 have reflected the detailed concept of accelerating the country's social and economic development.

The USSR Supreme Soviet confirmed the state plan and budget for 1986, which in its direction corresponds to the strategic course of the Communist Party. The forthcoming year opens up a qualitatively new stage in the development of Soviet society. The indicators of the plan and budget demonstrate clearly the peaceful and creative character of our economy. The domestic policy being carried out by the party and the line towards strengthening peace correspond completely to the interests of Soviet people.

The consistent, principled and constructive position at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva is evidence of the unshakeable loyalty of the Communist Party and the Soviet state to the Leninist foreign policy course. Our peace-loving foreign policy is encountering warm approval and undivided support from the whole Soviet people. [end recording]

The rapporteur went on to describe the Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1986 and stressed that it had been prepared proceeding from the decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the party's directions on accelerating scientific and technical progress.

In accordance with the economic strategy of the CPSU, the plan envisages a higher rate of growth for the most important indicators of economic and social development; a rise in the efficiency of public-sector production; and a growth in the well-being of the people.

The rapporteur gave the following figures: It is planned that the national income of the RSFSR shall be increased by 4 percent next year; labor productivity is to be raised by more than 4 percent and three whole increase in national income will be obtained through this. The rapporteur noted that the industry of the RSFSR will start to develop at a higher rate next year: Volume of production will grow by 4 percent. Stemming from the key role of machine-building in the technical re-equipping of all industries, a growth of 6.5 percent has been planned in the output of its production.

Deputy Maslennikov reported on the prospects for the development of other branches of industry and then went over to problems of the agro-industrial complex. He recalled that the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom RSFSR] had been formed with the object of ensuring the planning, financing and management of the agro-industrial complex of Russia as a single whole. The further improvement of the management of the complex at every level will encourage a stable growth in agricultural output upon a basis of uniting the efforts of all branches of the complex for obtaining good end results in accordance with the Food Program. The volume of gross output of agriculture next year must be increased by 6 percent. More than R22 billion of state capital investment and collective farm resources are being allocated for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the RSFSR, including housing and cultural and everyday amenity construction in the countryside.

The next section of the report was devoted to capital construction. Deputy Maslennikov noted that much attention was given over in the plan to the technical re-equipping and reconstruction of enterprises in operation: Almost 45 percent of capital investment is being directed towards these purposes. The economic progress mapped out for next year will make it possible to carry out a major program of social development and raising the living standards of the people. The allocation for carrying out measures to raise the well-being of the working people is R2 billion. These resources will be directed towards improving further the way payment is made for labor, towards raising the pay of individual categories of workers and office staff and towards improving pension provisions and medical services for the population.

Next year inhabitants of the RSFSR will receive more than 60 million square meters of housing. The rapporteur stressed that the achievement of the targets mapped out in the 1986 plan will require a fuller use of production reserves and the further strengthening of labor and plan discipline, and a raising of the level of economic management.

A report on the RSFSR Budget for 1986 and on the fulfillment of the budget for 1984 was then delivered at the session by Deputy Bobrovnikov, minister of finance of the Russian Federation. He stressed that enormous financial resources have to be mobilized in order to ensure the accelerated development of all branches of the economyand implementation of the broad social program.

The RSFSR State Budget for 1986 has been determined in its income and expenditure in a sum exceeding R102 billion, or with a growth of 4.6 percent. This budget ensures the financial resources for the task envisaged for next year for the further uplifting of the economy and for raising the material and cultural standard of living of the people.

The session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet is continuing its work.

Energy Resource Development Stressed

LD031159 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 3 TASS -- The development of the Russian Federation's fuel and energy base and its prospects for 1986 are largely connected with atomic power engineering whose prime importance was stressed at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation which opened in the Kremlin today.

Deputies of the biggest of the 15 constituent republics, inhabited by about 143.5 million, discussing plans of its economic development, paid attention to accelerating the rate of the construction of atomic power plants in the heart of Russia -- Kursk, Balakovo and Smolensk. Besides, the next year will see the commissioning of the third power-generating unit with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatt at the Surgutskaya state regional electric power station, the first unit of the same capacity at the Beryozovskaya state regional electric power station (both in Siberia), and the establishment of several new facilities in the Far East. The total generation of electricity in Russia will attain one trillion kilowatt-hours.

Critically assessing the results of the past year, the deputies paid attention to the importance of keeping stable rates of developing the oil and gas industry. The production of oil with condensate will continue to grow in 1986, and is to reach 564.5 million tons. The USSR, which already holds first place in the world in oil production, now placed first in gas extraction as well. Its national consumption will continue to grow. The large Yamburg gas condensate deposit (Western Siberia) and Astrakhan gas fields (lower reaches of the Volga) are to be made operational next year.

Coal is being assigned an important role in developing the fuel and energy complex, deputies pointed out. Its production will reach 400 million tons. The eastern parts of the country with their favourable conditions for the most cost-effective method of coal extraction -- strip-mining, will account for more than half of all coal production.

It was stressed at the session that the tasks of ensuring a stable supply of all types of energy and fuel for needs of the Russian Federation also call for the implementation of energy-saving policies. It is planned to perfect the structure of power-generating facilities and continue the course towards centralizing heat supply by building atomic heat-supply stations.

Budget Projections

LD031349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Report from the Kremlin on the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium by Correspondents Olga Vasilenko and Aleksandr Ruvinskiy -- live]

[Excerpt] [Vasilenko] The first sitting of the session has just ended here in the Great Kremlin palace. As always, the deputies heard the report of the credentials commission and then approved the agenda. It includes the issues of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1986; of progress in fulfilling the plan for this year; the state budget for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the execution of the budget for 1984. A report on the first issue was delivered by Deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic and chairman of gosplan of the RSFSR. Deputy Bobrovnikov, Russia's minister of finance, reported on the budget.

[Ruvinskiy] The main conclusion that one can make when one analyzes the prospects for the development of the republic next year is that the rate of growth of the most important economic indicators is higher than the average annual rates achieved during the current 5-year plan period. The volume of industrial production is planned to increase by 4 percent. In agriculture there are plans to increase gross output of grain, sugar beets, and potatoes; there will be a noticeable growth in livestock farming output. As far as the social sides of our life are concerned, here there are considerable changes too: real per capita incomes will grow by 3 percent. The volume of everyday services will exceed 5.5 billion roubles. It is planned to put 62 million square meters of housing into operation. And in this respect, much attention will be given over the countryside."

Social, Economic Plan

LD031646 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Report by unidentified announcer on RSFSR Supreme Soviet session proceedings in the Kremlin on 3 December; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpts] The RSFSR Supreme Soveit session was opened by Deputy Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. The agenda of the session was unanimously approved.

Deputy Nikolay Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Minister and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee, delivered a report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1986 and on the progress of fulfillment of plans for the current year.

[Begin Maslennikov recording] Comrade deputies! The 1986 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR submitted for your consideration by the government of the republic has been drawn up, taking as the point of departure the decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the party's directions on accelerating scientific and technical progress and attaining new economic targets. In this work, the policy of enhancing the role of labor collectives in drawing up the plan, of improving the work of the soviets of people's deputies, heightening their influence upon the country's further social and economic development and raising the degree of their responsibility for the state of affairs in each oblast, in every town and village, has been consistently followed.

The draft plan takes account of the electorate's instructions to deputies, the results of fulfillment of the targets for the current year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan period as a whole. [end recording]

The speaker went on to tell of the progress of fulfillment of the RSFSR State Plan in 1985, described the main tasks and rates and proportions of the economic and social development of the Russian Federation in 1986. He underlined that the plan for next year ensures the further dynamic development of all branches of the national economy, an increase in the effectiveness of social production, and growth of the people's well-being. The plan realizes the targets of the draft basic guidelines.

[Begin Maslennikov recording] Esteemed comrade deputies! Attainment of the targets outlined in the 1986 plan demands fuller utilization of the reserves of production, further strengthening of labor and plan discipline, and a heightened level of management. The working people of the Russian Federation, having become actively involved in socialist competition, will do everything necessary in order to fulfill and overfulfill the targets of the plan for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan period, and to create a firm basis for accelerated development of the economy in the subsequent years. [applauses] [end recording]

Deputy Bobrovnikov, RSFSR minister of finance, delivered a report on the RSFSR state budget for 1986 and the fulfillment of the 1984 budget. [video shows Bobrovnikov on rostrum]

Deputy Cherepanov, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission, delivered a report of the Planning and Budget Commission and other commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the republic's plan and budget for next year.

Then the deputies began to discuss the reports. Speaking in the debate were: Deputy Borisov, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Deputy Naryshkina, cutter at the Leningrad Skorokhod Production Association; Deputy Isakov, general director of Kyubyshev Oblast Vehicle Pool; Deputy Sinegubov, chairman of the Executive Committee of Tula Oblast soviet of people's deputies; Deputy Tereshchenko, chairman of the Putk Kommunizmu collective farm, Stavropol Kray; Deputy Fateyev, first secretary of the Chechen-Ingush Oblast Committee of the CPSU.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet session is continuing its work.

Agricultural Development

LD031708 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1149 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (TASS) -- The central task of collective and state farm workers is to turn agriculture in the Russian Federation into a highly-developed economic sector on the basis of production intensification. This is what was said in the speeches by deputies at the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session, which opened today in the Kremlin. Andrey Bobrovnikov, minister of finance of the republic, reported, in particular, that R47.4 billion are being allocated in 1986 for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the largest republic of the USSR.

It was noted at the session that the successful realization of Food Program tasks has made it possible in the current year to increase production and procurements of the majority of types of agricultural produce.

A particular place in the deputies' speeches was given to the fulfillment of the long-term program for improvement of the land of Russia. More than R4 billion roubles is being directed for its implementation next year. That means that another 600,000 hectares of irrigated and drained lands will be brought into use in the republic.

Chief attention is being concentrated as before on increasing the grain harvest. Its production, it was reported at the session, should increase by 1.3 times in comparison with the average annual level of the past 5 years. To this end it is planned to expand by 1.5 times the area of grain crop cultivation, using intensive technology and to increase it to 16.7 million hectares.

The deputies stressed that the further perfecting of the activity of Russia's agro-industrial complex also envisages the social development of the countryside. The implementation of a major housing program will continue next year; hundreds of new schools, hospitals, and culture houses will be built.

Session To Continue 4 Dec

LD040043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet session will resume its work in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1000 this morning [4 December] The deputies will continue the discussion which began yesterday on plans for the republic's socioeconomic development and budget in 1986. The participants in the debate at the opening of the session stressed that the plan and budget had been prepared on premises based upon the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plena, and the party decisions on speeding up scientific-technical progress. Both drafts were compiled in accordance with the CPSU's economic strategy, which makes provision for increasing the efficiency of social production and growth in the people's well-being.

Session Continues

LD040813 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] An aspiration to evaluate and to solve economic and social problems in a new way, a business-like and creative approach to the tasks being set by life are being shown at the second session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet's 11th convocation. It continues its work in the Great Kremlin Palace today.

Comrades Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Talyzin, Yeltsin, Zimyanin, and Kapitonov were welcomed with stormy applause.

From positions of great exactingness and irreconcilability with shortcomings, and with the interest of zealous owners, the deputies -- plenipotentiary representatives of the Russian peoples -- are discussing the plans for the federation's economic and social development in 1986, the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

Sessions Ends

LD041113 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 4 TASS -- The national income of the Russian Federation, the largest constituent republic in the USSR in area and economic potential with a population of about 143.5 million, will grow by four per cent next year.

This is envisaged by the Law on the State Plan of the Republic's Economic and Social Development of 1986, adopted today at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation which has closed in the Kremlin.

The law provides for growth of industrial production through the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Electricity generation in the Republic will reach one trillion kilowatt-hours. Real incomes of the population will grow, six million working people will improve their housing.

Russia's budget revenues and expenditures, with account taken of the amendments submitted by standing commissions, were fixed at 102,284,658,000 roubles.

The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation approved decrees and adopted laws and resolutions.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS 1986 PLAN, BUDGET

PM021452 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Accelerating Growth Rates:]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the country's state plan and budget for the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan. They are an organic component of the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 and initiate the practical resolution of the tasks set by the party for the future.

A distinguishing feature of the plan is the increase in the national economy's development rates. National income utilized for consumption and accumulation will grow in 1986 by 3.8 percent as against 3.2 percent average annual growth in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Industrial output will increase correspondingly by 4.3 percent as against 3.7 percent. Social labor productivity will increase by 3.8 percent, including 4.1 percent in industry.

In accordance with the party's line of accelerating scientific and technical progress in every possible way the plan for 1986 devotes particular attention to the development of science and technology. For the first time the year's targets include the most important generalized indicators for scientific and technical progress in sectors and the growth of its effectiveness.

The key sector determining the rates of the retooling of all sectors of the national economy is machine building. The volume of this sector's output will increase by 6.6 percent in the 1st year of the new 5-year plan. Output of flexible production modules and automated systems, industrial robots, and other modern equipment will increase. Machine building will have to resolve major tasks in implementing the Energy and Food Programs and the Comprehensive Program for Developing the Production of consumer Goods and the Services Sphere.

In order to accelerate the renovation and modernization of production in all sectors of the national economy it is planned in 1986 to increase by 70 percent the withdrawal of obsolete fixed production capital. This work will be carried out in a planned way on the basis of job attestation and rationalization.

High rates in developing production require considerable expenditure of energy, fuel, and construction materials. Their extraction and production will also grow. However, economies will remain the main source for ensuring growth in the production of all types of resources.

It is planned that economies will account for 67 percent of the growth in the national economy's need for ferrous metals, 51 percent of its need for fuel and energy resources, and 93 percent for cement. The utilization of secondary resources will be considerably expanded. Their utilization will make it possible to release primary raw materials worth around R13 billion. Each sector has been set extremely intensive targets for reducing expenditure norms and saving resources. The strict fulfillment of these targets is a decisive condition for ensuring balance in the plan and the smooth functioning of all sectors of the national economy.

High growth rates for the output of crop farming and stockraising have been planned for the new year. Purchases of the most important types of output from fields and livestock units will increase. This will make it possible to improve the supply of food products to the population. The volume of production of meat and dairy products and other foodstuffs will increase. The development of the agro-industrial complex will be carried out under conditions of the restructuring of the management system. The creation of a unified central organ -- the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee -- and of new organs locally is called upon to accelerate the development of agricultural production.

The tasks put forward by the party for the structural and technical restructuring of production require a continual improvement of management and the economic mechanism. From the beginning of the new year more than half of all industrial output will be produced by enterprises working under new conditions.

There is now a need for a different approach to the formation of the capital investment plan. It is necessary to give preference to those sectors on which the rate of national economic development depends -- instrument making, machine tool building, the electrical equipment and electronics industries, and base sectors such as electricity, the oil-extracting industry, and chemistry.

The material and cultural level of the people's life will grow in the coming year on the basis of boosting the economy, and the implementation of the extensive program for building housing, municipal service projects, and sociocultural institutions will be continued. The session set the accelerated development of consumer goods production and expansion of the services sphere as the key task for all ministries and departments. Particular attention must be devoted to sharply improving output quality.

The plan targets for 1986 are geared to further developing within the unified national economic complex the economies and cultures of each union republic, kray, and oblast and to improving the disposition of productive forces and environmental protection.

The implementation of the adopted plan, which has now become law, will be of particular importance for switching the national economy onto the path of intensification and increasing production efficiency. The precise fulfillment of the plan must start from the very first days of the new year. To that end it is necessary to immediately specify the economic links between sectors and enterprises and contracts for the delivery of raw material and components and to correctly distribute the year's targets in terms of months and quarters. It must not be forgotten that certain economic leaders, in striving to achieve favorable plan fulfillment figures, accept low targets for the first quarter, shifting the main burden onto the last quarter. This must not be tolerated.

The plan targets for the 1st year of the 5-year plan are intensive but entirely realistic. Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are called upon to make fuller use of production potential, particularly the human factor, in order to implement these targets in each labor collective.

It is important to use each working hour productively and to strengthen order and labor and technological discipline in production. Particular attention must now be devoted to precisely fulfilling the plan for deliveries, starting the year without disruption, and avoiding stoppages and rush work during these winter days.

The Soviet people are preparing to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress. They recognize that a high degree of organization and each person's personal responsibility for the job entrusted to him and concern to augment the motherland's might are the guarantee of the fulfillment of all our plans.

LT GEN VOLKOGONOV DISCUSSES CPSU DRAFT PROGRAM

OW252311 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2235 GMT 16 Nov 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; "For the Agitator's Notebook," talk by Lt Gen Professor D.A. Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical sciences]

[Text] Today, we are beginning a series of talks devoted to the draft new edition of the CPSU program:

[Volkogonov] Socialism, as one of the phases, the first phase, of communist society, is being built by hundreds of millions of people on our planet. Just think of it; after all, essentially communist elements, offshoots, and facets of life make up our lives. When we wish to characterize something elevated, real, lofty, or pure, we always say communist norms, communist morals, communist consciousness, communist attitude to duty and to honor. In our understanding, the world communist has a lofty, perfect, and high meaning.

Our party's program, and the draft new edition, emphasizes the continuity of previous programs, and indicates that the main final aim of the Communist Party is the building of a communist society. In characterizing communism, the new edition emphasizes that this will be a classess society, a society in which complete social equality exists, and where, along with the highest development of productive forces, individualism develops and social wealth flows in abundance, and where the highest principle, from each according to his ability, to each according to his need, is implemented.

As I have already said, if we look at our life, we can see, realistically, any sprouts of things communist. In its basic political and theoretical documents the party stresses that movement to a communist society will be achieved on the basic of improvement of socialism, on the basis of an accelerated social and economic development of society.

The new edition of the draft program notes that this improvement will be implemented in the most diverse spheres and fields. In the economic field, this includes the establishment of highly developed productive forces on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. This is precisely the highest level of development of productive forces. In the social sphere, it is stressed that public, and primarily productive, relations will be further improved, a further convergence of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia will occur, with acquisition of common qualities and features, and liquidation of differences between mental and manual labor will continue. All this will occur with a simultaneous elevation in the material welfare of the people.

In the political field, perfection of socialism will be carried out in step with intensification of self-government, ever-increasing universal access to management of concrete state, production, and social development processes in socialist democracy.

Finally, in the spiritual field, perfection of socialism, as the new edition of the program notes, will occur within the framework of the comprehensive, harmonious development of the individual, an individual possessing spiritual wealth, moral purity and physical perfection.

As you see, the communist prospects, which are discussed in both the first and second parts of our program -- we can quite justifiably call it ours because it is being adopted by all Soviet people, we are all building a communist society -- stress the profound continuity and principled nature of the party's course in building a communist society. In this sense, each one of us, and I stress everyone, is a builder of this classless society.

When we join the Armed Forces, we put on Army and Naval uniforms, and become defenders of this process, of socialist society which continues along the road of development. When people return from the Armed Forces and pass through the doors of a plant, arrive in the fields of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, or labor at other enterprises, they become direct creators and builders of material and spiritual wealth, which helps build a communist society.

BYKOV NEW MEDICAL, MICROBIOLOGY INDUSTRY HEAD

LD011549 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Valeriy Alekseyevich Bykov USSR minister of the medical and microbiological industry. [as heard] He was born in 1938, is Russian, and a candidate of technical sciences. Before his appointment he worked as head of the main directorate of the microbiological industry within the USSR Council of Ministers.

KOROLEV APPOINTED CSA CHIEF; VOLODARSKIY RETIRES

LD021523 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Lev Mordkovich Volodarskiy from his duties as head of the USSR Central Statistical Administration in connection with his retirement on pension due to health reasons. Mikhail Antonovich Korolev has been appointed head of the USSR Central Statistical Administration. He was born in 1931. He is Russian and graduated from the Plekhanov Institute of the National Economy in Moscow. He is a doctor of economic science and a professor. Before this appointment, he was first deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

MOLDAVIAN SSR TRADE MINISTER APPOINTED

WA261200 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 6 November announces on page 1 that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR has appointed Valeriy Georgiyevich Bobutsak as minister of trade of the Moldavian SSR.

'FORCES' 'UNDER UTTING' TRADE RELATIONS NOTED

LD040844 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 4 Dec 85

["USSR" Foreign Trade Strategy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 4 TASS -- The Soviet Union, one of the world's major trade powers, today maintains trade relations with 145 countries. Over the last five years, its foreign trade has grown 1.5 times and amounted to 4.6 percent of the total volume of world trade, journalists were told at the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry.

Under the draft main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and through 2000, the Soviet Union will deepen its external economic and scientific and technical ties, and upgrade export-import structure. This applies, above all, to coorperation with socialist countries whose share in Soviet foreign trade wnet up to 60 percent.

In its relations with developing countries, the Soviet Union will foster the just principles of cooperation, namely, those of equality, mutual benefit, respect for sovereignty and non-intervention in the internal affairs, which formed among them. The Soviet Union has now trade relations with 103 countries of Aisa, Africa and Latin America. Over the last 15 years, trade with them has grown over six-fold, to total in 1984, fourteen percent of the Soviet Union's overall foreign trade turnover.

The Soviet Union strives to maintain mutually beneficial ties also with capitalist countries which display interest in this cooperation. The recent years have seen, however, the intensification in the activity of the forces which are busy scaling up the exacerbation of the international political situation and are bent on undercutting foreign economic relations with socialist countries; primarily, with the Soviet Union putting to use for this purpose the arsenal of trade curbs and bans. Nevertheless, the USSR's trade with industrialized capitalist countries, specifically those in Western Europe, kept growing in the 1980's and in 1984 his the highest level in the entire history of the country.

TRADE LINKS WITH ARAB COUNTRIES DETAILED

LD040852 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 4 Dec 85

[USSR--Arab Countries: Chronicle of Economic Cooperation -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 4 TASS -- The TASS economic news service reports:

The products of the timber and woodworking industry are on the list of items of Soviet exports to the Arab countries. Last year the volume of these supplies from the USSR to the Arab countries was worth more that 100 million roubles. The supplies were made by the Soviet foreign-trade association "Exportles", which sold a large consignment of sawn timber of coniferous tree species and saw logs to Jordan, the Yemen Arab Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.

Firms and organizations of a number of Arab countries have also purchased form "Exportles" other products on the association's nomenclature list. Thus match-wood has been supplied to Iraq, splinter boards to Lebanon and plywood to Egypt. In the current year, the association said, business contacts of "Exportles" with partners from the Arab countries continue developing actively. New contracts have already been signed for 1986.

One of the Soviet export items to Jordan are passenger cars. In 1985 contracts have been concluded between the Soviet foreign-trade association "Avtoexport" and the Jordanian firms for the supply to them of a batch of Soviet passenger cars manufactured at the Volga Autoworks. Including 149 "Vaz-2107", 29 "NIVA' cars of "Vas-2104" and "Vaz-2102" types of high cross country capability. A contract has been signed for the supply to Jordan of a batch of Soviet bicycles.

The Soviet Union and Iraq continue actively cooperating in the joint construction of irrigation facilities. Thus under a contract signed recently, a team of Soviet specialists is to be assigned to Iraq. They will participate in organizing an operational service of a big irrigation system in that country. From the Soviet side the contract has been signed by the foreign trade association "Selkhozpromexport".

In 1986 the Soviet foreign trade association "Energomashexport" will continue its supplies to Egypt of standard asynchronous high-voltage electric motors. The supply of 5,000 more motors is envisaged under a contract with the firm "Engineering General Co.", which purchased this year a large consignment of electric motors from "Energomashexport". The Soviet association supplies electric motors of this type also to Syria, Jordan and other countries.

Transport construction is a big area of Soviet-Syrian economic cooperation. Thus among the cooperation project is, for example, the Kameshli-Latakia railway line. A contract has been signed for the supply from the USSR of equipment and materials for that railway. The supplies will be made by the Soviet foreign trade association "Technostrojexport".

BRIEFS

LENINGRAD FUEL SAVINGS -- Nearly 25 million tons of fuel have been saved since the start of the current 5-year plan by Leningrad scientists and engineers -- enough to keep all power enterprises of Leningrad going for 2 1/2 years -- thanks to implementation of the "Energiya" goal-oriented program devised by scientists and experts at the recommendation of the party Gorkom. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Nov 85 LD]

300 KILOMETERS ON YAMBURG LINE -- The newspaper reports that the first 300 kilometers of the new gas-carrying transcontinental artery Yamburg-Yelets-2 have been welded into one line. Almost 2,900 kilometers still lie ahead from the Arctic region to the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone. The builders will have to force crossings over a multitude of rivers, ravines, and erect scores of crossings over roads and railways. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 85 LD]

CRIMEA, BLACK SEA GAS -- The Chernomorneftegprom Association [Black Sea petroleum industry] has completed its 5-year plan tasks. A stationary platform connected to the mainland by an underwater gas pipeline has been constructed off the west coast of Crimea. At this and another stationary platform built in the Azov Sea a special ice-field defense has been used for the first time. The development of marine deposits has made it possible to virtually fully meet the Crimea's gas needs. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Nov 85 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 28 NOV-2 DEC

LD030534 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28 Nov-2 Dec. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

28 November

The cotton harvest is coming to an end in Tajikistan. To date, 20,500 metric tons of cotton above the year's planned amount have been delivered to procurement points. Leninabad Oblast farmers have delivered 250,000 metric tons of cotton. (0304 GMT)

Azerbaijan farmers have completed their winter grain sowing on 450,000 hectares; three-quarters of the wheat area is occupied by strong varieties. Sowing of feed crops, dominated by rape, has been carried out in large area. (1300 GMT)

Winter plowing has started on Irkutsk Oblast farms, where snow retention is to be performed on 500,000 hectares. (2230 GMT)

30 November

There have been heavy snowfalls in the rayons of Pavlodar Oblast. Moisture retention work has begun. Hundreds of snow tractors are involved in the work. In all, Pavlodar farms are faced with cutting windrows on an area of 2.7 million hectares. (1200 GMT)

Tajik farmers have procured more than 920,000 metric tons of cotton since the beginning of harvest, and though the annual pledge has already has fulfilled, the battle for the harvest continues. Everything must be gathered, to the very last basket, to make up for what they didn't finish gathering in past years. (1415 GMT)

1 December

Plowing of autumn fallow is underway in Uzbekistan on 1.5 million hectares of cotton plantations. Plowing is being done nearly everywhere with double tiered plows, with simultaneous application of mineral fertilizers. (0304 GMT)

Kazakhstan: Snow retention is gathering pace. A total of 32 million hectares are to be plowed in this way. The work is under way today on the second million hectares. (0900 GMT)

2 December

Altay machine operators have prepared plowing and sowing technology for work a month ahead of schedule. A significant proportion of the tractor pool and 35 percent of grain harvesters have been repaired. The tempo of preparing the machinery is higher than last year's. (1930 GMT)

MINISTRY EXAMINES SUBSIDIARY AGRICULTURAL FARMS

LD031942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources today analyzed the work of subsidiary agricultural farms.

It was noted that front-ranking farms are achieving good harvests of both grain and feed crops and the livestock production is growing quickly. In Uzbekistan, for example, a team of the Kirov canal directorate, has established an economically strong subdidiary farm on what previously were waste lands. They get more than 100 kg of meat a year and a liter of milk per day per worker. Land improvers' subsidiary farms in the zone of the Irtysh-Karaganda Canal in Belorussia and Dagestan are working remarkably well.

However, enterprises and organizations of ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the RSFSR, Tajikistan, Glavnechernozemvodstroy, and some others do not adopt active measures to increase the production of food products on subsidiary farms. In many cases this important matter is being left to drift. Vegetable production and fishing are not organized. The collegium requires that (?Oleg Mikhailovich Faleleyev), deputy RSFSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; and Abdula Akhmedovich Akhmedov, minister of land reclamation and water resources of Tajikistan; and other leaders put subsudiary farms in order. The control over the work of such farms in the branch as a whole has been entrusted to Vasiliy Vasiliyevich Yermolenko, deputy USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION REPORTED IN KAMCHATKA

LD021618 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Klyuchi (Kamchatka region), December 2 TASS -- A powerful outburst rocked the slopes of volcano Klyuchevskaya Sopka this morning, bringing clouds of ash, vapour and gases to an altitude of nine kilometres. Molten lava is flowing from the peak crater located at an altitude of five kilometres. The volcano has been in a state of eruption for almost a month now.

The outburst is the result of interaction between the molten magma and the glacier, the staff of the Klyuchevskaya station of the Volcanology Institute of the far eastern centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences, maintain. They are conducting observation of the eruption. Ice is intensively melting under the impact of lava flows. A large reservoir of water could form at an altitude of approximately 2.5-3 kilometres on the volcano's slope. Lava's encounter with it could caused the outburst of tremendous power. The residents of the town of Klyuchi, situated at a distance of thirty kilometres away from the active volcano, have not been hurt.

Volcanologists soon intend to fly over and land on the volcano's slope in order to finally establish the cause of the outburst.

LAUNCH OF 'COSMOS-1705' SATELLITE REPORTED

LD031534 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 3 TASS -- Artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1705", next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today to continue outer space exploration.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: Initial period of revolution -- 90.1 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 387 kilometres; minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 208 kilometres; inclination of the orbit -- 72.8 degrees.

AN-32 AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHES 14 WORLD RECORDS

LD291940 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Kiev, November 29 TASS -- The Soviet transport plane Antonov-32 has set 14 world records, including the climbing to a maximum altitude of 12,010 metres and the lifting of 7,256 kilos of cargo to two thousand metres. The materials of the record flights were handed over for registration to the International Aviation Federation (FAI).

"Records in aircraft engineering is not an end in itself, but they help determine a plane's real possibilities and enable designers to gather a lot of information required to promote technology and expand the sphere of its application in the national economy," test pilot Aleksandr Tkachenko has told TASS. The pilot established six of the records.

The turboprop plane, AN-32, specially designed for operation in high-altitude regions and hot climate, proved its high flight and technical properties. All the records were set by batch-produced planes with conventional engine regulation and standard equipment.